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THE SABBATH. BY REV. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, D.D.

Having presented the leading facts and principles on which the Sabbath rests, its claims as a divine nstitution, the inquiry naturally arises, How can we best fulfill the sacred design of its author, discharge the obligations, and secure the blessings which belong God, which are met by its due observance, and which

ITS DUTIES.

name, (1.) Rest from secular labor.

is demanded by the physical constitution of the race. The law of labor was imposed for their good, and those who observe it need this interval of respite and repose; they can accomplish more work with it than without it, as has been often and clearly demonstrated. The French infidels of the last century who abolished the Sabbath, felt the necessity of this principle, and proposed one day in ten for recreation and rest; but it was no improvement on the divine plan, and human nature asserted its rights. We have every reason to believe that, in imitation of the divine example, this interval of rest was observed by our first parents in a state of innocence, when work was worship. And it was imperatively needed by them and their descendants, after it was ordained that in the sweat of their face they should eat their

Not only is it needed for physical repose, but also to give leisure for moral duties. This condemns, at once, the self-indulgence and sloth, which incapacitates an individual for the proper performance of these duties. Such a gratification of the appetite at the table as secures a drowsy hearer for the sanctuary, does not secure for any one the rest of the Sabbath. The curtain of darkness is not drawn over this day, for it was not designed, like the night, for sleep. The sun breaks forth from his chambers in the east at the same hour in the morning as on other body, it was intended that the mind and heart should be wakeful and free, that the six days of work might be succeeded by one of worship. For this reason the secular arrangements of the Sabbath should, as far as possible, be anticipated. The Jews, who connected with the day some ceremonial observances, commenced their preparations for it in the middle of the previous afternoon. The sound of the trumpet was the signal for suspending all other work, and they atming of the lamps which were to burn through the night, to the preparing of the necessary meals, and to ersonal ablutions. These preparations were comholy time, they lighted their lamps and put on their

charge on this day, have been very felicitously defined to be " works of necessity and mercy." What these are, every one must judge for himself, on his own conscience; we believe the rule to be strictly and universally true, and it needs neither amplifica-

There are practices in the community which every one will acknowledge to be a violation of this principle. Excursions for pleasure, and traveling are such. Besides treating the day with levity and its institutions with disrespect, and depriving those who thus spend it of all its advantages, it often robs animals of a rest to which they are entitled. The commandment specifies that the animal, as well as his master, shall do no unnecessary work; and the brute creation, that toil patiently in the service of man, need this exemption the more on account of their constant liability to be overtasked and overworked. The transportation of the mail on the Sabbath is a direct and daring national infraction of the command; and the delivery and reception of letters and papers at the post office, is equally inexcusable and demoralizing in its influence on the community. And the steam engine which on this day ploughs our rivers and lakes, and darts across our territories, i hissing atheism through the land, proclaiming that there is no Sabbath and no God. The salvo of artillery which breaks the quiet of the day by announce ing the return of a veteran regiment, does no hono to our honored country's defenders, because it dishon ors the Lord of the Sabbath. And public breaches of the day, like these, are not the only instances of its violation; the family arrangements are frequently of such a character. Exacting labor from domestic who are entitled to rest, confining to domestic drudgery those who are entitled to the privilege of public worship, is an express violation of the injunction, as recorded in the Decalogue, "that thy man-servant and thy maid-servant" may rest as well as thou Everything which unnecessarily interferes with a profitable attention to those subjects and exercises which appropriately belong to the day, is a violation On this principle, social visiting is to be strongly condemned. Though not a positive breach of the command to rest from labor, it effectually de feats the best ends which that rest was designed to give leisure to secure.

It should be borne in mind that in respect t secular matters, and in those only, there is to be a rest of the mind, as well as of the body. Those trains of thought, those books, and those conversations which give any other than a heavenward direction to the soul, are to be discarded. The rest of the Sabbath was intended to be typical of heaven. In the declaration in Hebrews iv. 9, "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God," the Greek word rendered "rest" is sabbatismos, meaning literally, the keeping of the Sabbath, as it is translated in the margin. This is a sufficient general indication of the rest which we are required to observe on the coming light and clear weather. We watch for the Sabbath day.

LETTER FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

MR. EDITOR :- You will not deny that those are blind eyes which never see, dormant minds that never storm, and we eagerly look to see if aught of joy or think, and dumb, or what is worse, cowardly lips hope portends. which never speak. Creation presents no spot en-

hours of sin in Eden, play a million livid scenes of the Federal Government it has been characterized interchanging with a million hideous ones. The pic- with unparalleled lenity.

basest efforts of intoxicated cowardice, whose awful blackness refuses to be hid by the gilded gauze of fallacy in which they were enshrouded for concealment. Splendid schemes preface the most confused blundering, and most disastrous attempts to accomplish to the day? Besides the special designs relating to the well laid plan. Superior armies live in luxury upon burning sands, and gallant "ironsides" crowd have been already considered, it has, also, purposes the bordering harbors in schools, and sit like " painted relating to mankind, both to their natural and moral ships upon a painted ocean," until a brilliant canvas condition, to their temporal and eternal state. This climbs the mast and nods to knowing Jack; then columns of curling smoke, streams of silvery fire, and black bolts of iron pour forth as if by volcanic power Among the more prominent of these we would sent; and woe to that which is in the way. As the scene advances calcium glory darts her glaring rays from every loyal post, upon the defenses and hiding nooks of the trembling foe, like flashes of conviction to a sinner's heart. This mysterious light (Grant's calcium light) also aids the North for a time to see the "masterly gunnery" which promises soon to drill a way into the doomed city of treason. Forts Wagner and Gregg are taken-what a costly price is poured upon the dust before them-immortal deeds of valor atoning for immortal deeds of wrong. A rest. Position strengthened. Navy shows symptoms of trembling at the long line of defenses which skirt the entrance to Charleston, and the spiles and torpedoes which were imagined to inhabit the channel. The army is released from the high expectation of the people by the assertion that "Gillmore has accomplished all that was intended for him to do!" A strong hold is gained between the extended arms of the mighty defenses which in this time have grown up on all sides of the direct entrance to Charleston. The grand feature of "flanking the rebels" does not appear in this department. Shooting must go straight forward, and who has dreamed of entering Charleston by any other process? Sumter is demolished, but like the boy's stone wall, when it was knocked down it was higher than it was before, it was so wide. Long on the same lines have the combatants stood, staring their stern hostility into each others' faces, through ponderous cannon which gape as dark as death. Now at midday our ears are deaf to the same heavy sound days, and on no day does the sluggard more abuse its that ran up the pulse of every Northern citizen when blessed light. In giving a dispensation of rest to the first it spoke treason from Moultrie's guns, fired by fiendish hands at Sumter's patriot host, while the glorious old flag of the Union wept as it floated over them. Even the sluggish, blind and disastrous trag-

War demonstrates that man is more fit to be governed than to command. The military leaders having been called from the department, an interval for tended to the arranging of their houses, to the trimhope are again inspired in the soldiers by the presence of Maj. Gen. Foster in command, and the vigorous plans which are being pushed forward for the pleted by the close of the afternoon, so that when the fall of Charleston. That rebel city must be taken. evening trumpet announced the commencement of A long hungering for a slice of its marketing has given the army a good relish for the successful effort. The two drunken failures on James Island must be atoned for by sober fighting. The drunken charge be carried into the Christian Sabbath. Labors and on Wagner must ever be a stain upon those who percares of a secular nature should be allowed to trench mitted the intoxicating draught, while sobriety, couras little as possible upon time sacred to religious exerpartment of the South.

dearly, yet was not as drunken as the charge on

There are two things which the soldiers in this lepartment are now ready to do with their might. The first is to follow faithful and competent leaders in an attack upon the birth-place of treason. The second, which they will do with a mighty cheer, is to vote for Abraham Lincoln for the next President of the United States of America. And last, but not of least importance, be it known that the kind Father in heaven is pouring his converting grace upon the soldiers on Morris Island : and the shout of new-horn souls joins with us in our ascriptions of "Glory to God in the highest," and in our prayers for "peace on earth and good will to men."

J. A. DEFORREST. Agent U. S. Christian Commission. Morris Island, Sept. 14, 1864.

COURTESY.

AN ATHENIAN STORY. In Athens, ere its sun of fame had set, Midst pomp and show the gazing crowds were met, Intent for ever upon something new, The mimic wonders of the stage to view. So where the wide-extended circus spreads

In gathered ranks its sea of living heads, Ranged in close order, rising row on row, The void arena claims the space below. The seats were filled : but ere the show began

A stranger entered—'twas an aged man; Awhile he sought a place with aspect mild; The polished young Athenians sat and smile Eyed his confusion with a sidelong glance, But kept their seats, nor rose on his advance. O, for a burning blush of deeper hue To mark the shame of that self glorio

The growth of arts and sciences how vain, In hearts that feel not for another's pain! Not so the Spartan youth, whose simple school Instilled the plain but salutary rule Of kindness, and whose honest souts preferred Truih to display—performance to a word.

These Spartan youths had their appointed place, To honored age their duty and their love; Nor did a Spartan youth his seat resume Till the old man found due and fitting room. Then came the sentence of reproof and praise Stamped with the sternness of the ar For, standing full amid the assemble The venerable stranger cried aloud:

The Spartans practice what the Athenians know The words were good, and in a virtuous cause; But we have surer words of precept given In God's own book, the words that came from

THE PROSPECT.

We sometimes look out after a storm of many days has lulled away, to see if there are not some omens of belt of blue between the horizon and lifting clouds which "return after the rain," and for the refreshing breezes which chase them over the hills. So, at this stage of our national struggle for existence against the minions of treason, there is a sort of lull in the

In the outset very few seemed to realize the fearful tirely destitute of beauty and interest. The laziest proportions the conflict would assume. The governsleeper ought to find some pleasing materials in this ment hoped to crush the monster with small force wide world upon which to exercise his thinking fac- and expense; while the South was equally confident ulties, and every loyal philanthropist who is a correct that a bold front and vigorous dash would soon frighten thinker has pre-eminently the right to open his the loyal North into ignominious concessions. Both mouth and speak like a man. I have just been think- parties were doomed to disappointment. A power ing if your intelligent readers, who are noted for see- mightier than man's controlled the elements of war. ing, thinking and speaking, could have a correct pic- Both parties had sinned, therefore each must be punture of the "Military Department of the South," ished. Brutalized by the incarnation of villany and they would find much of labor and interest in inter- passion, the conspirators of this wicked rebellion have Preting the various shades and coloring.

Upon a distant background, as gloomy as the first and ferocity known only to savages, while on the part

ture is war. Treason assails civil government, and Thus, for three long years and more has the content swords and volleys flash like lightning in the angry raged with varying success to the combatants, until cloud. Then the sound of the falling dead, shrieks weary of strife we look for coming peace. The pres-

falters, fast nodding to the fall. Hope murmurs through the breeze and lights up the brow of loyal millions, while the half-suppressed hum of coming triumph rolls along the loyal lines. The crisis is at hand, and upon the shoulders of our countrymen the great responsibility rests. Freedom, with human rights, and perpetual slavery are in deadly conflict in the old ship. Shall the vile insurgent who so recently ought its destruction be thrown overboard, or will he be permitted to remain and run the ship to de-

This question we shall very soon be called to deide. What the bullet has not yet done, remains for s to do at the ballot box in a few weeks. Patriot, ilanthropist, Christian, loyalty expects you to do our duty. The noblest of men from other lands will tions yet unborn will rise up and call them blessed. Woodstock, N. H., Sept. 19. A. B. RUSSELL.

OUR TRUST.

As a nation we are beginning to realize as never before the importance of an unwavering trust in God. He holds national as well personal life and prosperity in his hands, and in recognition of this fact, praise and thanksgiving has ascended to-day from thousands throughout the royal North for our recent and signal

nd ability of our generals, the strength and invincioility of our armies, and the excellence of our implenents of war; but by a long experience we have earned that these alone will not suffice; that withut the assistance of Him who led his children from ndage by a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of re by night, our attempts are futile.

We are engaged in a stupendous war; a war which e thought at first would be easily settled, but which as been gradually assuming greater proportions unil it now stands forth and will be perpetuated in the annals of history, as the greatest rebellion the world edy of Olustee is almost forgotten; though it cost as

> For more than three years our nation has been the cene of deadly conflict, the theatre of sanguinary strife, and many of our noblest and best are calmly leeping with their "martial cloaks around them" in e soldier's honored grave. Many homes have been nade desolate; many fireside circles miss the dear ones who will return again no more to gladden loving earts with their presence, or to smooth life's weary oilgrimage with their cheerful music and glad smiles. But from the battle-field comes the cry, " Stand up for the dear old flag, and cling to the cross of Christ.' This call, emanating as it did from a youthful follower of Jesus, will never lose its significance, it will ever stir our hearts to their profoundest depths. Thank God, the principles of our holy religion and true patriotism are so intimately associated. We all admire and revere those traits of character that will enable ises of future usefulness, to sacrifice all on the altar of country, to deny himself the sweet amenities of so cial life and the ease and luxury of home, for the soldier's many hardships and privations; and at last with his short warfare ended, accept with such beautiful serenity a soldier's fate.

The present age abounds in events of much politial importance; tyranny and oppression have reached heir culminating point, and they will soon be lost in the byss of their own wickedness, and at last the cry of Freedom" will resound through our nation. It is the roud destiny of our country to break the chains of the oppressed; and our highest, noblest privilege as an offering to Him who has humbled Secessia's proud sons, to bid his Israel go free.

We have been enthralled long enough with the bonds of slavery, but the sceptre of power will be wrested from the "blood-gorging Moloch" that is gnawing at our country's heart-vitals; and through orrow, suffering and trial, we shall rise from this ruggle a nation purified, redeemed and sanctified. The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice. Lawrence, Sept. 11.

THE REBELLION INEXCUSABLE-WARN-

It is well known that A. H. Stephens, now Vice President of the Confederacy, at first set himself res-olutely against the rebellion. His utterances at that place, deserve record as showing its utterly inexcusable folly and guilt. In the Georgia Convention, of January, 1861, pending the question of secession, he in the forecastle, soldiers in the tent, slaves

esponsible for it, and who but he that snall give his rote for this unwise and ill timed measure, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the pres-

What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, or what claim, founded in Justice and right, has been withheld? Can any of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

On the other hand, let me show the facts of which it wish you to judge; and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authent c in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked for a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? When we asked that more territory should be added that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindicitive degree of universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow?

But few men are eloquent with the lips; it is well; it is still better. Religion made attractive to others is the most potent instrument for the conversion of souls. But few men are eloquent with the lips; it is well; it well we may trait the most potent instrument for the conversion of souls. But few men are eloquent with the lips; it well we may trait the most potent instrument for the conversion of souls. But few men are eloquent with the li

of agony and roar of muffled drums roar in thundertones of sorrow in the nation's ear. Virtue and modesty contrast with the bold coarseness of crime. Noble
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deeds of valor shine with immortal lustre beside the same truth from biographies
and from observation.

A God-fearing youth occupies the same room with
several giddy scoffers—bis fellow clerks, or fellow
deeds of valor shine with immortal lust four, thus controlling the Executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North. Although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the states of the states. of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpre-tation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like tation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the Legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding Presidents (pro tem.) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three and they twelve. While the majority of representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country.

Nor have we had less control in every other department of the general government. Of Attorney Gen-

ment of the general government. Of Attorney Gen-erals we have had fourteen, while the North have had watch the events of the coming autumn with anxious solicitude. Progress in justice and humanity is in peril, liable to be thrown back a full century by a most diabolical conspiracy. Let us as patriots and Christians do our part to arrest this fearful backsiding. May the sons of our pilgrim fathers show themselves worthy of such a noble ancestry, and generations yet unborn will rise up and call them blessed. Woodstock, N. H, Sept. 19. A. B. Russell. ly so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive department, the record shows for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed ifty years that of the three thousand thus employed we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again look at another item, in which we have a great vital interest, that of revenue, or means of supporting government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three fourths of the rev-

rause now while you can, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view for the present the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North, with the soft thems of thomself the your sore and bethers slain in the soft thomself to your sore and bethers slain in dollars you must expend in war win the North, what tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? Is it for the over-throw of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Now, for you to attend the sun of heaven ever shone upon. tempt to overthrow such a government as this unassailed, is the height of madness, folly and wickedness.

A HYMN FOR THE NORTHERN PEOPLE.

Great God of Battles, lift we unto Thee A people's voice in gratitude and praise, Thou, who, unsearchable in all Thy ways, Ordainest victory.

To Thee we bow, lend unto us Thine car, Clothe us, O Lord! with thy protecting power, And unto us in this our thankful hour, Great God in Heaven, draw near! nd down upon us Thine all-seeing eyes, Thou who in ages past Thy throne didst set With myriad stars, and see our altars wet With blood of sacrifice!

Reach unto us, O God! Thy bounteous hand, Full of all blessings with the closing year, And scatter them like good seed far and near, Throughout our bleeding land!

our foes, restore to them their sight Who in blind wrath unsheathed the cruel swo And in Thy boundless mercy, O good Lord! Reveal to them the light! Forgive our sins-so were we taught to pray-

nce thy coming, Lord ! show us that sign Seen in the prophet's vision long ago; How long, O Lord! from out the press must flow The nation's blood-red wine?

Give unto them, the rulers of our land, A love of Truth, of Justice, and of Right: May they be upright in Thine own pure sight: Give=each a firm right hand!

Let War, and Pestilence, and Famine cease
From off the earth; Great God! we fain would hear,
Ere yet the Christmas chimes sound sweet and clear,
The voice of Christ say "Peace!"

THE LIPS AND THE LIFE. BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Every Christian is bound to be a preacher of the gospel. But remember that there are a thousand ways of preaching Christ's gospel without choosing a ways of preaching Christ's gospel without choosing a text, or addressing a congregation. Wilberforce and Owen Lovejoy preached God's truth on the floors of legislative halls. Benjamin Barlow proclaimed it to the ragged rabble of the Five Points, although he the ragged rabble of the Five Points, although he never wore a surplice or had a bishop's ordaining hand laid on his honored head. Hannah More preached Christ in a drawing room; General Rice in a chapeltent; Florence Nightingale in a hospital; and Sarah Martin in the prison cells of Norwich! Haliburton, when laid aside by illness, made a sick-bed his pulpit. "It is the best one I was ever in," said he; "I am laid here for the very end that I may commend my Lord and Saviour." Sailors have been eloquent preachers

January, 1861, penuing are plantation.

"This step, (Secession), once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baneful consequences that must follow, will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovethese are the heavenly commands that are laid on every one who has felt the love of Jesus in his soul.

"Rowth desolated by the demon of war, which this the same the heavenly commands that are laid on every one who has felt the love of Jesus in his soul. Knowing the gospel, fixes at once an obligation to when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweening over our land soldiery and fiery salvation, I am bound to call out "Ho averaged to the car of war sweening over our land out of the well of salvation, I am bound to call out "Ho averaged to the car of war sweening over our land out of the well of salvation, I am bound to call out "Ho averaged to the car of war sweening over our land out of the well of salvation, I am bound to call out "Ho averaged to the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of the car of war sweening over our land out of the car of car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in asher, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it, and who but he that shall give his vote for this unwise and ill timed measure. bath School teacher's seat; or it may be a parent's arm-chair; or it may be a work-bench, or a desk in a held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now lating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now heart and draw him to the Saviour. Any way, the heart and draw him to the Saviour. Any way. counting-room. You may preach by a tract, or a Bible, or a loaf of bread laid on a poor widow's table,

propose to perpetrate.

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments, what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause, or one overt act, can you point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, or what claim, founded in justice has been denied, or what claim, founded in the case; and to what claim, founded in justice has been denied, or what claim, founded in the case; and to what claim, founded in justice has been denied, or what claim, founded in the case; and to what cause, or one overtact the practising of selfishness, or consoriousness, or cowardice, or compromise with the life it the case; the case is and to what cause, or one overtact the practising of selfishness, or consoriousness, or cowardice, or compromise with the life it the case; the case is and to what cause, or one can the printed page. Holy living the week to find out what he means on the Sabath. Preaching piety on one day of the week does not countered the practising of selfishness, or consoriousness, or cowardice, or compromise with the life it when the case; the case is an advantage of the case; the case is an advantage of the case; the case is an advantage of the case is an advantage of the case; the

tion awakens presently in the minds of his companions the memory that they too had once been taught to pray, but now have learned to scoff. Example is an arrow of conviction; they too "remember their God and are troubled." John Angell James, of Birmingham, says, in one of his lectures, "If I have a right to consider myself a Christian, if I have attained to any usefulness in the church of Christ, I owe it, in the way of means and instrumentality, to the sight of a companion who slept in the same room with me bending his knees in prayer on retiring to rest. That scene roused my slumbering conscience and sent an arrow to my heart; for, though I had been religiously educated, I had neglected prayer and cast off the fear of God. My conversion to God followed, and my preparation for the work of the ministry. Nearly preparation for the work of the ministry. Nearly half a century has rolled away since then, but that little chamber and that praying youth are still present to my imagination, and will never be forgotten, even amidst the splendor of heaven and through the ages

found in the higher lives and loftier characters of those who remember God's day to keep it holy. The clear head and the prosperous purse of the total abstainer from the bottle is the best temperance lecture. Actions speak louder than words. If you wish to move others, move on yourself. Casar never said to his troops "ite;" but he took the lead and cried out "venite!". The witty and gay Lord Peterborough, after lodging with Archbishop Fenelon, said to him at parting, "If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself." Paul acknowledged the power of example when he said, "be ye followers of me." Even the lips of the divine Jesus have not such this poor world is dying for to-day. A radiant and holy life is instinct with the very power of God. If the vital union of believers with the Divine Head means anything, it means that Christ pours himself. ound in the higher lives and loftier characters of means anything, it means that Christ pours himself into the world through the lips and the lives of his earthly representatives—of Christ like men and woearthly representatives—of Christ like men and wo-men. "It is not I that live," said the hero apostle, "but Christ that liveth in me."

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field.
ATLANTA, Ga, Sept. 12, 1864.)
James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta: "Gentlemen:—I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which mil-lions, yea, hundreds of millions, of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only at Atlanta but in all America. To secure this we must ston the way that now declares

secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, pro-vided with the arms and instruments which enable

is to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military opera-tions from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlant for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufacure, commerce, or agriculture here for the mainte-nance of families, and sooner or later want will comall the arrangements are completed for the transfer, insted of waiting until the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this whitest with you fairly because I cannot make the same of the same I cannot make the same of the same I cannot make the same I cannot make the same I cannot make the same I cannot invest to subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do; but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to o away, and I can only renew my offer of services o make their exodus in any direction as easy and

omfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in arsher terms than I will. "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a divisour country. If the United States submits to a divis-ion now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United ion now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the national government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I, and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

out, so that we may know those who desire a government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

"You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses or your land, or anything you have, but we do want and will have a just obeyour horses, or your houses or your land, or anything you have, but we do want and will have a just ob dience to the laws of the United States. Inat we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it. You have here-tofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker

government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes

every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and ce once more to settle on your old homes at At-

Yours, in haste, W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. General."

"I never," said an eminent living preacher once to us in conversation, "I never allow myself to think of a sermon as an end. It is a mere tool. What's the use of a man grinding and polishing his axe all the day long, without once remembering that it was made to cut?" Then spreading the palm of one hand, and tracing lines upon it with the forefinger of the other,

ents. Night and morning he bends the knee in er before them. They scoff at first, but he prays

I had three hundred sermons, not one of which I could preach over—they were so full of local allusions

to the sins and wants of my people in I—, where I preached them first." I preached them first."

There are probably few pastors who have closed the first decade of their ministry without coming to something like the same conclusion. But to every new graduate from the theological seminary, for two or three years this "labor lime"—this incessant trimming and furbishing of every sermon—seems as unavoidable a disease as the measles to every child. We met with a pale, cadaverous looking young pastor the other day, whom this very disease—aggravated by the midnight lamp—is bringing swiftly to his grave.

The evils of all this are legion. It consumes in The evils of all this are legion. It consumes in mere literary labor, time that might be more profitably spent in pastoral labor from house to house. It absorbs so much of physical and mental strength in the shaping the instrument, that little is left with which to wield it afterwards. It tempts to the selection of general themes, rather than those specially adapted to the local wants of the people to be addressed. The young pastor is in his first parish, and has before him constantly the possibility of removal to some new field. It becomes a matter of interest with him not to accumulate three hundred sermons which he can never use again. The danger is, therefore, (and we

Of one thing every young preacher may rest assured, viz., that if he be a growing man intellectually, he cannot write a sermon the style of which will satisfy him a few years hence. As he expects to carry forward his body into the future, though the fashion of his raiment will be ever changing, so he must be content to preserve the body—the substance—of his sermon, while the mere drapery of the style shall vary with his varying and important to the style shall vary

"but Christ that liveth in me."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Mayor and Council of Atlanta addressed an elaborate letter to Gen. Sherman, Sept. 11, requesting him to revoke or modify his order for the removal of the inhabitants of the city. The General replied as follows:

"Headquarters Military Division of the angles of the whole work will, at the end of the readous transport of the style shall vary with his varying and improving taste.

Let him then ponder well his plan, accumulating and organizing a mass of thought and vivid illustration which will bear the process of re-writing. This accomplished, let him write somewhat rapid and without tedious elaboration. The amount of matter thus prepared will save his discourse from feebleness, the ardor of rapid composition will redeem his style from languor, and the whole work will, at the end of the process of the style shall vary with his varying and improving taste.

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If loving hearts were never lonely,
If all they wished might always be,
Accepting what they looked for only,
They might be glad, but not in Thee We need as much the cross we bear, It draws us to thy side in prayer, It binds us to our strength in Thee

WORK AND WAGES IN EUROPE.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture collected, during a recent visit to Europe, some interesting particulars in regard to the wages of farm laborers and others in England, Ireland, and on the continent. Thirty-seven cents per day he reports as the highest sum paid; the laborer boarding himself. In some parts of Ireland the farm laborer gets but 25 cents per day, and boards and lodges himself—and at that rate he cannot get work half the time. The "day's work," moreover, is from daylight till dark to the The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture collectwork," moreover, is from daylight till dark, no ten

land.

In Ghent, Belgium, the average price is about a franc and a half, or about 30 cents a day, the workmen finding themselves. In the neighborhood of Bonn, on the Rhine, it is about ten silver groschen, or about 25 cents per day. In Wiesbaden it is from 42 to 48 kreutzers a day for workmen on farms and on roads, or from 30 to 35 cents. At the farm of the Agricultural Institute at Geisburg, near Wiesbaden the price paid is 36 kreutzers a day, or 24 cents; the from 42 to 38 kreutzers. In and around Cassel the daily wages amount to 15 silver groschen, or 37 cents. At the Agricultural College at Weinbenstepen the pay for female laborers in the field is 24 kreutzers, or about 18 cents a day, finding themselves. This is in harvest time, when the price is higher than at other

harvest time, when the price is higher than at other seasons.

"These prices everywhere seemed small for hard, earnest labor, and I could not help thinking how glad our own farmers would be to give double, and board their workmen at that. Now, it is true that the price of living is not generally quite so high in the countries I have named as with us, yet the difference is spot. The price of flour is about as high on the continent as with us, and I think the same quality of neats about as high.—Scientific American

Of all the gifts of God to men, none exceeds in the richness and glory of its results the revival agency. Revivals are the legitimate mode of the growth and progress of Christ's kingdom on earth. The third person of the adorable Trinity made his sudden and glorious advent on the day of Pentecost, to inaugurate the great revival movement of the Christian act preparatory in the long drama of redemption.

Its forces were now in perfect order. Salvation, as a
glorious and divine process of saving the world was
now complete.

On the day of pentecost a young and struggling

Christianity, planting a new and unknown power mong men, achieved such a victory as the world, had never seen. The gospel has lost none of its reviving power. Its object still is to conquer men and bring them to Jesus.

Revivals are the constant want of every age and every land. As much as we need revivilization and all its crowning bleasings we need revivals more. Revi-

its crowning blessings, we need revivals more. Revivals link holy ones together, and a brotherhood is begotten of working and courageous souls instinct with the mind of Christ, who go forth to win hearts like their own to Leventer.

their own to Jesus.

Revivals are the great want of the times, now so full of strange and wonderful interests. We want patriots, soldiers for our army; but we want Christians more. We want a wide-spread loyal sentiment, but we want the leaven of holiness more. What could not God do by the revival of the church? Revivals are the week of the church? and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

"But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with

and behold the glorious prospect which the torch of inspiration reveals to our wondering eyes, let us fear and tremble, lest we interrupt the high purposes of the Almighty, and, by our rebellion and obstinacy, turn away the streams of his munificence. We may contribute to the downfall of these high and towering the stream of the stream of his manificence. hopes, by becoming forgetful of his mercy, and setting voices in the land? Do they not appeal to our heart voices in the land? Do they not appeal to our hearts at nought his counsel. Are there not already monitory voices in the land? Do they not appeal to our hearts in the touching and emphatic language of nature, and of truth! From oppressed and tortured Africa, plundered of her children, the voice of retribution fall thrillingly upon our ears; its doleful echoes are heard in the South—they sweep mournfully in sullen nurmurs and low cadences of sorrow from the distant

country; it may have to be washed away in our best blood and in our bitterest tears. From the roll of our country's story it can never be blotted out; there our country's story it can never be blotted out; there it must remain an everlasting drawback to her fame —a beam shorn from the effulgence of her clustered stars.—Extract from a Sermon delivered by Rev. J. N. Maffitt, in Boston, on the 4th of July, 1830.

When the tyrant who sent John to Patmos was When the tyrant who sent John to Patmos was dead, the Apostle returned to Ephesus. Engaged in a visitation of the neighboring churches, he saw in one of them a youth of so attractive an appearance that he specially committed him to the care and guardianship of the chief minister of the church. The minister took the youth to his own home, cherished him, educated him, and at length baptized him. As he grew up, however, the care of his guardian relaxed, and he fell into the company of a band of dissolute youths, who plunged together into a career of sin which led to the committed of offenses that exposed them to severest penalties of the law. Escaped from all restraint, and forming his associates into a band of robbers, the youth became their captain, surpassing all of them in deeds of violence and blood.

Time ran on, and the aged Apostle once more visi-Time ran on, and the aged Apostle once more visi-ed the same church. He asked about the youth, and

wept when he heard the story. He took his way instantly to the district which the robber-band infested, and was taken prisoner by the out-guard of the banditti. He neither tried to fly nor offer any resistance to his captors. "Conduct me to your captain," he said, "I have come for the very purpose of seeing As soon as he recognized the venerable Apostle ad-

As soon as he recognized the venerable Apostle advancing towards him, the captain would have fled, but the Apostle pursued him, crying out, "Why dost thou fly, my son, from me, thy father—thy defence-less, aged father? Have compassion on me, my son. Fear not, thou hast still hope. I will intercede with Christ for thee. Believe that Christ hath sent me." The fugitive was arrested. They met once more. The Apostle entreated him; prayed with him; solemnly assured him that there was pardon for him at the hands of Christ, and did not leave him till he led him back again and restored him to the Church.—Dr. him back again and restored him to the Church.—Dr

AMERICAN WOMEN AND SLAVERY.

We hear of many women who have been concerned in the agitations of America, from Miss Grimke and Lucretia Mott to Mrs. Stowe and Anna Dickenson; but never yet have we heard of any leading woman giving her aid to the side of the great wrong which has overshadowed that country. There has been a singular uniformity in their position, and it has always been on the side of freedom and justice. ways been on the side of freedom and justice.—
Amongst the list of the martyrs of liberty, their names are written bright and high. Some of them, as Miss Grimke and Mattie Griffiths, have given up important interests in the South rather than share in the national size. al crime. When the anti-slavery movement was first inaugurated, few authors in America were so popular with families. North and South, as Lydia Maria Child; and when, hearing the call of the hour upon all true hearts, she responded with her whole soul and wrote for the slaves, her works were cast out of thousands of homes which before had welcomed them; yet she did not falter in her fidelity, and only drew nearer to her cross. She was naturally much depressed at the change in the public feeling with which her advocacy

of the then so unpopular cause was visited.

I shall never forget a little experience which she related to me. Some ladies of Massachusetts had made her a present of a watch, within which was an inscription saying it was a token of their appreciation of her devotion to the cause of the oppressed. Some years afterwards, when she had ceased to think of the inscripition, the watch, which had become her companion, needed repairs. Being in New York, she "Calling again some days after for the watch," she says, "it was handed to me all right; but when I offered to pay the repairer, who was an entire stranger to me he said, 'I can never accept payment for repairing a watch that bears that inscription.' Then all the clouds cleared up; and I knew that God still pre-serves honest soil for the seed he calls us to sow,

serves honest soil for the seed he calls us to sow, though he permits some to fall upon rocks."

Few amongst women have had more severe trials of this kind to undergo than the wife of the great anti-slavery pioneer, Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison. When Mr. Garrison was hooted through the streets of Boston, and a rope placed about his neck with the purpose, barely escaped, of hanging him, this noble woman saw him; she did not shrink nor plead, but, pale and trembling, she said, "I think my husband will not falter! I know my husband will not deny his principles!" So far as the position of Wendell Phillips, as the leader of the abolitionists, whose eloquence has done more to disseminate these principles than any other influence, may be ascribed to an external cause, it must be traced to his wife. In the days of their betrothal she induced him to attend the days of their betrothal she induced him to attend the anti-slavery meetings, and attend to a subject in which she was interested. Thus these powerful men which she was interested. Thus these powerful men have had faithful and brave women at their sides, who, having animated their aims and shared their toils, must wear with them the imperishable laurels which humanity will award to their triumphs.—Eng-

PECULIAR MINISTERS.

"We want a peculiar man at our place." Yes, and in the next town the people want a peculiar man also. There is a growing demand everywhere for peculiar ministers. Even the older churches, that have had the reputation of being staid, and not car-They have found out that they must have a peculiar man for their young people. And the tastes of the people have become so various that it does require a singular man to reach them.

people have become so various that it does require a singular man to meet them all.

But what is to be done with ministers who are not peculiar? men of common sense, sound judgment and sound learning; sober, prudent, pious men; men who are able to teach others, and are suited to be wise counselors; whose character and influence are unequivocal? We are aware that an eccentric man, who counselors; whose character and influence are unequivocal? We are aware that an eccentric man, who is given to saying odd and strange things, is more amusing and attractive to the young; and that common sense and refined taste are not commodities that secure one great eclat in the world. But ought it not to be considered whether the influence of the former is equally salutary, and as well suited to secure the salvation of souls? Doubtless God has called ninety-nine sober-minded men to preach the gospel, where he has called one peculiar man. If so, it is by their instrumentality in the main that the cause of Christ is to be carried on, and sinners saved, peculiar ministers being the exception, and not the rule.

Did not good sense and eminent fitness in things characterize our Saviour and the religion he taught, rather than oddity and eccentricity? Would not the churches of Christ have more dignity, and exert a more salutary and saving influence, by educating the young to pay greater deference to the ordinary and divinely appointed means of grace, than by attempting to gratify their desire for novelty and entertainment? a desire which, the more it is fed, the less is it satisfied. Though the young might be less highly pleased, would they not be more contented? Though fewer were attracted by human means, would not more be drawn by the Spirit's power? We do not object to peculiar ministers in their places, but do protest against a growing depreciation of, and discontent which have been greatly fostered by the novel reading and popular lecturing of the day, and which are sadly affecting the stability and spiritual usefulness of the churches.—Watchman and Reflector.

We would advise all young people to acquire, in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing; and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim if neglected is, very properly, doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.
GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTER.—As this Committee meets on Friday morning, Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock, we give their names and post office address. We also give the names of the several Conferences as they are arranged

I. DISTRICT.-New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, and V Elisha Adams, Concord, N. H.

II. DISTRICT.—New York, New York East, Troy, Black River, Oneida, California, and Oregon Conferences, Rev. John Miley, New Rochelle, N. Y. III. DISTRICT.—Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, and East Baltimore Conferences, Rev. S. Y. Monroe, Jersey City, N. J. IV. DISTRICT.—East Genesee, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburgh, and West Virginia Conferences, Rev. C. A. Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

V. DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Kentucky, and Central German Conferer Gurley, Delaware, O.

J. B. Gurley, Delaware, O. VI. DISTRICT.—Detroit, Michigan, Northwest Indiana

VII. DISTRICT.-Rock River, Central Illinois, South

VIII. DISTRICT.—Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Northwest Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and Northwestern German Conferences, Rev. Chauncey Hobart, Red Wing, Minn. IX. DISTRICT.—Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE HOME WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS do better than adopt the following programme: A month ly missionary sermon by the pastor; A Missionary Advocate in every family; A regular contribution from every member; The monthly juvenile collection; The missionary concert in every church?

MISSIONARY CANES -Those canes sent us from our first convert in China seem to be in special demand just now. We shall expect soon to hear from those which have gone to Philadelphia and to Baltimore. There is a sermon in each one of them.

FIVE MONTHS OLD .- A five months old chu with seventy members, which has paid \$12,000 for urch edifice, has given \$641 for the missionary

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the mission were given by the Wabash Avenue Church in at the rate of nine dollars per member.

MARK THE MONEY .- As soon after you have made the MARK THE MONEY.—As soon after you have made the collection for missions, or any other purpose, mark it, so far as you know from whom it came, and then at the earliest day have the best judge within your reach examine it, that if any prove bad it may at once be returned to the party who gave it; they will then be quite likely to know from whom they received it, and so you will save the cause from loss. Only think of more than eighty dollars counterfeit money coming in one lot!

ERIE CONFERENCE has not only raised the ar ned to her, but has gone beyond, aver-

DID YOU GET THAT LEGACY ?-No, We did not, and fear we never shall, for the executor was embarrassed be-fore the time came for paying it, and hoping the contin-gency would never occur which was the condition of paygency would never occur which was the condition of payment, he used the money; and when the contingency did occur, the money was gone. The temptation may have been strengthened by the thought that we would never know that such a bequest had been made; but it is known—such things seldom remain a secret.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS .- We have received an account DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—We have received an account from two Conferences, namely the East Maine and the North Ohio, of the number of missions and the amount appropriated to each mission. In the case of one of these Conferences we have the name of each missionary and the amount appropriated to his mission. These records will prove valuable historical notes for another day, showing the day of small things; and we can also refer to these and similar papers to learn at what time and under whose auspices these came to be self supporting circuits and stations. In one Conference there are five missions, in the other eighteen.

CHINA.—Rev. C. R. Martin writes under date of July on members—two of whom I baptized last spring on the day of the riot here—and some three or four lagurers.

At my city sppointment I have a few candidates for baptism. Thus you see our work is not hindered by persecutions. It is good to suffer as well as to labor in the good cause. I am in hopes by the month of September to be able to open the new chapel built on the site of the one pulled to pieces by the mob last year."

THE NEW DISCIPLINE.

The Discipline is the code of our church. The product The Discipline is the code of our charen. In a product of no theorizing mind, of no single period, it has been of slow growth, the gradual accretion of the spiritual insight and prudential wisdom of the body, the crystalization of legislative efforts for three-fourths of a century, taking shape and volume as Providence or the demands of the church required. The field was first cultivated, then fenced to exclude the wild beasts of heresy and immorality, as they should crowd upon the reclaimed territory.

Crude at first—a mere brush enclosure—these ecclesiastical regulations have been from time to time modified by pruning or amplifying, till the whole approximates a ma-ture and perfect code of laws. For these changes, though quent, minute and vital, have generally been improve nts, meeting felt wants of the body. Our legislation

ments, meeting felt wants of the body. Our legislation has made a twofold advance—in matter and manuer—in the materials and the arrangement of the Discipline.

1. Let us examine, first the improvements in the arrangement of the Discipline. The first Discipline was constructed in 1784, at the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and consists merely of a series of questions and answers, as taken by Mr. Wesley at several of his Conferences, and hence technically known as the "Larger Minutes," which are still the law of the Wesleyan body in England. These questions made no attempt at method utes," which are still the law of the Westelson made no attempt at method or arrangement, the different topics being thrown in pro

But, three years later, in 1787, the work began to But, three years later, in 1787, the work began to emerge from chaos, and take form under the methodical hand of the venerated Asbury. The whole material was grouped in thirty-one sections. The arrangement, however, was still incomplete, and hence was subjected to further change in 1792, appearing in three chapters as

llows:
1. The Ministry, in 26 sections, embracing 1, Origin;

Gospel.

II. Membership, in 8 sections, relating to 1, General Rules; 2, Classes; 3, Bands; 4, Serious persons; 5, Stewards; 6, Marriage; 7, Dress; 8, Trials.

III. Temporal Economy, in 10 sections, 1, Churches; 2, Books; 3-7, Various religious tracts; 8-10, Ritual.

This arrangement, though an improvement on the preceding, still required revision, and was accordingly re-touched in 1804. It then for the first time appeared in

wo parts.

Part I. (No heading.)

Chap. I embraces 21 sections, on a variety of topics.

2. Includes sections on General Rules, Bands, Classe 3. In 4 sections, contains the forms of sacramental ser

4. Those of ordination. II. Temporal Economy, in 10 sections. Very little change was made in the above arrange

till 1848, when the whole was modified by Rev. Spicer, D.D., of Troy Conference, and adopted General Conference. The work was then divid three instead of two parts:

I. Origin, Doctrines and Administrative Rules.

Ministry, in 18 sections.

Means of Grace—(a) Public Worship; (b.) Sing

ing; (c.) Classes; (d.) Bands. 6. Instruction of children,7. Dress and Marriage; 8. Trials. II. Ritual, including forms of ordination

III. Temporal Economy:

 Boundaries;
 Church Property;
 Support and Supplies;
 Missions;
 Chartered Funds;
 Books Supplies; 4. Aussions, 5. Slavery.
7. Slavery.
In 1860 the arrangement was still further improved by the General Conference of Dr. Osbon and adopted by the General Conferent that year. The work now appeared in six parts:

I. Doctrines, etc.
1. Doctrines and Order—(a.) Articles; (b.) Genera Rules; (c.) Baptized Children; (d.) Dress; (e) Mar

riage.
2. Means of Grace.

1. Government of the Church.
1. Conferences, in 4 sections.
2. Ministry, in 11 sections.
3. Bishops—(a.) Election; (b.) Trial; (c) Support.
4. Presiding Elders—(a.) duty; (b.) support.
5. Traveling Elders, in 2 sections.

Stewards.
Membership—(a.) Reception; (b.)
Ritual, in 4 chapters.
Religious and Benevolent Institutions. rship-(a.) Reception; (b.) Trial.

Tracts. 4. Chartered Fund. 5
Temporal Economy.
Supplies—Churches—Trustees.
Boundaries.

The foregoing changes in the arrangement of the Discipline, far from satisfying the demands of the church, only intensified the desire to see the work still further improved. In the mean time, Bishop Baker, a careful student of the Discipline, who had done good service in preparing his invaluable Manual on Administration, was giving attention to the perspanent of the Discipline. preparing his invaluable Manual on Administration, was giving attention to the arrangement of the Discipline The results of his study were submitted to the late General Conference, and being adopted by that body, have become a part of the new Discipline. This arrangement, which is far better than any that has preceded it, contains the six parts, but distributes the subordinate portions of the matter in a more methodical manner. The arrangement in the new Discipline is as follows:

1. Origin, Doctrines and General Reductions.

ment in the new Discipline is as follows:

1. Origin, Doctrines and General Rules,
1. Origin, Articles, and General Rules, in 8 sections.
(a) Origin; (b) Articles; (c) Rulea; (d) Slavery; (
Baptism; (f) Lord's Supper; (g) Marriage; (h) Dres
2. Membership; (a) Receiving members; (b) Childre
3. Means of Grace.
1. Government of the Church.
1. Conferences, in 3 sections.
2. Ministry, in 20 sections (chapters 2-8, of 1960).
3. Stowards.

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, at Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church, Newton Street, to raise funds for the relief of our needy sick and suffering poor. Donations in money, cloth, clothing, stockings, shoes, fancy articles, anything that would sell for their benefit or in any way aid them, will be most thankfully received, and may be handed to me or sent to the Mission Rooms, No. 85 Concord Street.

Boston, Sept. 27.

J. E. RISLEY. III. Administration of Discipline. 1. Trials, in 5 sections—(a) Bishops; (b) Traveling Preachers; (c) Preachers on trial; (d) Local Preachers (e) Members. 2. Appeals, in 3 sections. ism. 2. Reception of members.

5. Burial of dead.

Lord's Supper. 4. Marriage. 5. But Ordination. 7. Laying corner stone, Dedication.

4. Boundaries of Conferences.

8. Dedication,
V. Educational and Benevolent Institutions.
1. Education. 2. Sunday Schools. 3. Missions. 4.
Tracts. 5. Books. 6. Chartered Fund.
VI. Temporal Economy.
1. Support of Ministers—(a) Bishops; (b) Presiding

2. Raising Supplies—(a) for preaching; (b) parson

particulars. Again, Chapter 2 is entitled "Membership,' but section 2 under it treats of children who are not mem bers of the church, but simply of class, and hence the section would fall in with class meetings as a means of grace.

Part II. treats of "Government of the Church." The

Cart 11. treats of "Government of the Church." The Chapters and Sections under this heading are very closely and neatly arranged—decidedly better than in 1860; but the heading is too general, embracing not only what is contained in this part, but the whole volume, as the whole Discipline relates to the government of the church, in organization rites, doctrines, are.

Part IV. is the Ritual, affording a good specimen of

ead the public praise."

Now as we read these remarks we felt that our good

Now as we read these remarks we lest that our good Bro. "Grotius" had grown petulant over the matter, and must have written them, not while sitting by the calm seaside, but when feeling the horrors that arise from being tossed on the briny deep.

We never expect to help make a Discipline, nor do we

we never expect to help make a Discipline, nor do we suppose that any suggestion from us would have had any influence on the late General Conference in the preparation of the present one, but it would afford us great satisfaction to read somewhere on its pages something like this, viz: Let our churches be so constructed that our congregations may face the choir while singing, without a change of position. We doubt if any congregation away weath

placed in the rear of their audience, nor would anything

thought more absurd than to do so, and we have ye

vocate, and a thousand scruples would arise, and more

tion of assuming a position like the present.

We heartily trust—though "Grotius" by the "Sea side" may think otherwise—that when the Discipline of 1868 shall be issued, that it will suggest that in the archi

tecture of our churches, special care be had to bring the choir and congregation face to face; and also that provision be made for the congregation to bow the knee be-

CHARLESTON CAMP MEETING.

The fifth annual gathering at these grounds closed hap ily on Sunday evening, Sept. 18, despite the unfavorable

evening our pickets felt of the chemy's lines in prayer meetings.

Wednesday morning, still lowering, but the battle opened with tent preaching. In the afternoon we were at the stand for the first time, and the Lord was present. The meeting deepened in power and interest, and soon the necessity of its continuance over the Sabbath was felt. On Friday night this was decided upon; the scenes of power at the altar leaving us open to no other decision. And the event justified the decision, and removed all apprehensions of trouble. The day was beautiful, and the grounds were packed with listeners and the order was perfect. No church on that day witnessed a quieter or

In the afternoon the vast audience testified their appre-

SILVER WEDDING.

Rev. E. N. Maynard and wife, of the Glendale charge, Providence Conference, having been married twenty-five years, on the 23d inst. received their kindred and friends, to the number of ninety. J. C. Scott, Esq., of Millville, was unanimously appointed master of ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Buck, of the Congregationalist church, offered prayer, and made some very interesting remarks. The guests were then invited to partake of some refreshments, after which, the intellectual repast was continued by remarks from Bros. Maynard and L. Bates. The company dispersed at a good hour, leaving the good local preacher's home one hundred dollars better off than when they came.

L. B. BATES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

MR. EDITOR:—Much obliged for your notices of Harper's Weekly, and of your recommendations of it. It is all that the recommendations state, and is justly entitled to the highest place among our secular Weeklies. Saying nothing of the pictorial department—and this is exceedingly valuable—it contains a vast amount of information respecting the events of the day. Indeed, it is a record of what is passing in our country, giving weekly a bird's eye view of what is passing in the military and civil departments. It takes a correct view of our national policy, and advocates it as the true policy for settling our national difficulties. Its sketches of the leading men of the country, military and civil, are invaluable. In short it has become to us an indispensable family journal.

BOSTON NECK MISSION AND FAIR.

The Boston Neck Mission is prospering; several persons have manifested a desire for religion, asking for the prayers of God's people. Some backsliders are returning to their Father's house; there is quite general religious interest manifested among the people, for which we thank God. We wish to express our sincere gratitude to those kind friends who by their contributions have assisted us to carry on this good work.

The ladies of the Sewing Circle will hold a Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October

ore respectful audience.

nother year." V East Corinth, Sept. 23.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance

ages.
3. Churches and Church Property—(a) Church build-ing; (b) Trustees; (c) Deed; (d) Trustees of M. E. Church. UNIFORMITY IN PUBLIC WORSHIP. 4. Boundaries of Conferences.

After these repeated changes, the arrangement of the Discipline approximates, though it has not reached, completeness. Some further modifications will be required. Sections and paragraphs have here and there straggled from the matter to which they are germain; others seem to hold a quasi relation to two or three families, while still others are mere Gypsies, having no natural home in any part of the system. These exceptions are, however, comparatively few, and in time will become fairly incorporated in the body of the work.

A greater defect is found in the titles given to the different divisions of the Discipline. A title or heading, to be perfect, should be a word or phrase, brief, and sufficiently general to embrace all the matter under it, but not so general as to extend, like Ichabod Crane's pantaloons, a great way beyond it. Many of the headings of our present Discipline transgress this rhetorical law, some from It is thought by many to be very desirable have throughout our denomination uniformity in the manner of conducting public worship. At pres ent that uniformity does not exist. Sometimes the reading of the Scriptures is entirely omitted. In New England the Scripture Lesson comes before the opening prayer; in the Western and Middle

States the prayer comes before the Scripture Lesson. Some preachers read the Scriptures before the first Hymn; others read one lesson before the prayer and another after it. There is so mucl variety in the manner of conducting public worship great way beyond it. Many of the headings of our present Discipline transgress this rhetorical law, some from deficiency and others from excess. Take a few examples: The title of the first part is, "Origin, Doctrines, and Rules." This title lacks simplicity and comprehensiveness. It does not cover one half the matter embraced in Part I, but is a mere enumeration of a few particulars found in the first chapter under it. The desideratum is a single term which will really embrace all the items in the different chapters and sections. Then the heading of Chapter 1 is liable to the same criticism; it is not a general caption, but an enumeration of particulars to be found in the chapter, and yet does not embrace one half of those particulars. Again, Chapter 2 is entitled "Membership," n different parts of the country, that we never fee free in a new pulpit until we have received an answer to this question, "What is your order of This subject has been frequently brought befor

the General Conference. That our readers may know what direction was given on this subject by that body, at its last session, we copy the following from the new Discipline (pages 41 and 42): Chapter 3d, Section 1. Public Worship.

Question. What direction shall be given for the establishment of uniformity in public worship among us on the Lord's day? Answer 1. Let the morning service consist of sing ing, prayer, the reading of a lesson from the Old Testament, and another from the New, and preaching. 2. Let the afternoon or evening service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of one or two Scripture Lessons, and preaching

essons, and preaching.
3 On the days of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the reading of the Scripture Lessons may be omitted.

4. In administering the sacraments, and in the

Part IV. is the Rittal, anording a good specimen of heading, as a single word embraces the eight chapters arranged under it. In the sixth part we have for a title, "Temporal Economy," which is too broad a term. Temporal is co-relative with spiritual economy, the two covering the whole matter in the book; but if such a division burial of the dead, let our form of Ritual invariably bused. Let the Lord's Prayer also be used on all oc ing the whole matter in the book; but if such a division were made, the improper use of this phrase would be seen at once. The proper heading for this part, with the exception of Bounds of Conferences, would be "Financial." Again, the headings of the Sections are often too long and lumbering. The heading is not supposed to recite in full the items contained under it, but only to afford a clue to them. In the Discipline, some of the headings are nearly as long as the sections, and not so clear.

The above presents a sketch of the Discipline so far as relates to the arrangement of the matter contained in it.

S. casions of public worship in concluding the first prayer, the congregation being exhorted to join in its audible repetition. Let a Doxology be sung at the conclusion of each service, and the Apostolic Bene-diction be invariably used in dismissing the congre

Let the people be earnestly exhorted to join in all these acts of worship, and especially to respond to the prayers of our Ritual.

It will be easily understood from the above wha the General Conference directs the preachers to do and what the people, in order to secure uniformity We read with interest the comments of "Grotius" on certain portions of the "New Discipline" in the Herald of the 14th inst., but were a little surprised and much amused at the remarks that followed the "item" he would have added to the section on Singing, "Let the congregation face the pulpit while singing."

Why this should be done he plainly tells us, viz., because it is "ill taste and impudence!" and "little in keeping with worship," for a congregation "to turn their backs on the minister and the Bible, and "stare up into the faces of the poor mortals who are endeavoring to lead the public praise." According to the Discipline, expressing the wil and pleasure of the General Conference, the Lord's Prayer should be repeated by the minister at the clusion of the opening prayer in each service whether in the morning, the afternoon, or evening on the Lord's day or week day, and the congregation is "earnestly exhorted to join in its audible repeti tion." We suppose that loyalty to the Discipline, and

a proper respect for the highest authority of the ch, will induce both preachers and laymen t conform to this "direction." In many places this would require quite a change in the habits both of the reachers and their congregations, from which no only uniformity in this particular, but also good might come to the church and people. As it cannot well be a matter of conscience, we think it would be wise and proper in this respect to conform to the Discipline.

We think that the church should give audible re gations may face the choir while singing, without a change of position. We doubt if any congregation ever meant disrespect, either to preacher or Bible, when turning their backs on them during singing; and if it be "impudence" to look into the faces of those "poor mortals" who are thus engaged, preachers are fearfully guilty of giving their congregations examples of "impudence;" for we have often wished that our own eyes could be turned with those from the pulpit up to the choir. We are slow to believe that any choir compretent to sing praise in the sponses to the prayers in the Ritual pertaining to the sacramental service. If they cannot remember where the responses should come in, it would not be im proper for each member to have a copy of the Disci pline or of the Ritual to assist the memory.

believe that any choir competent to sing praise in the house of God would object to a congregation facing them while singing; and if looks of approval will afford stimulus to a preacher while dispensing the word, we do not understand why a choir would not likewise be encouraged the close of each service just before the "Apostolic Benediction." A Doxology, It will be an easy matter for choirs to understand at the emotions manifest from sacred song. Except in the house of God we have never seen public singers therefore, should follow the closing hymn when one is

New England is a little irregular in regard to read ing the Scriptures before rather than after the open ing prayer. As the "direction" stands in the Dis choir to the backs of a congregation, and to fix the eye downcast during singing, it might also have a like effect could the preacher let his words fall on the backs of his congregation, rather than to speak to them face to face. But the habit once acquired, absurd as it may now seem, we doubt not would then find many an earnest advected and a themselves would exist and processed. pline, the order recommended is "singing, prayer reading the Scriptures," etc. In the great majorit of pulpits in our church the Scriptures are read after prayer; so it would be easier, for the sake of uni formity, for the few to change rather than the many. We commend this subject to the consideration our church members, lay and clerical, throughout the connection, and recommend that, so far as practicable, uniformity" be sought by a faithful compliance

HOSPITAL FOR DESTITUTE CONSUMP-

with the Discipline.

The following communication, from a perfectly rel able source, may bring some cheer to poor consum tives who have no pleasant homes in which to die God moves in a mysterious way, and he is evidently noving in this new benevolent enterprise. Let a or settled into a neavy, nopeless rain. A rewitents nesticed forfornly among the trees, and a few steadfast souls waited hopefully for sunshine; but night closed in with a stardy northeaster. Thesday came; still rain, with occasional prophecies of fair weather. The brethren gathered slowly through the day, making ready for the battle, and in the evening our pickets felt of the enemy's lines in prayer meetings. inquire into this, and let those who are satisfied that is of God, give as it is worthy to receive.

Some years since a physician well known among us was called to pass through the dark waters of affiction; but sweetly amid the waves of grief and sorrow, did the voice of Jesus cheer him, saying "I is I, be not afraid; and when beginning to sink, the everlasting arms were so tenderly offered for his sup-port, that in the fulness of love and gratitude to the One who walked with him upon the troubled sea, " he went and told Jesus," and asked for something to do for Him in return, more than his accustomed, gratuitor tim in return, more than his accustomed, gratuitous ministrations to the poor and needy. Immediately there was brought to his care two persons in the last stages of consumption. One came to his door and asked where he could go to die, as he had not where to lay his head. The other was wasting away In the afternoon the vast audience testified their appreciation of the plea made by Bro. Lyford in behalf of the Christian Commission by a contribution of \$212. After sermon in the evening, appropriate services closed the meeting for the year. And the verdiet given at its close was, "A glorious meeting; the best ever held on the ground." The preaching as a whole was plain, pointed, practical, and God was pleased to honor it with fruit. Some of the seasons at the altar were awful on account of God's presence, and many at that spot were born to God. The best of order reigned day and night. For this, praise is due to our Presiding Elder, L. P. French, to the efficient Board of Police (all lay brethren), and last, but not least, the presence of the Holy Spirit awing the rudest spirits into reverence. The utility of camp meetings here is not now a mooted question, but the decision in separating was unanimously "God willing, we will meet here another year."

East Corinth, Sept. 23. on a heap of straw in a dismal attic, and even that was grudgingly allowed her; and continuing to see in his daily walks such sore need of almost all that could soothe and cheer the sick and dying, he felt that his prayer was answered in a way that he could do was to establish a home for destitute Consumptives do was to establish a home for destitute Consumptives.

After many trials of faith, and much patient waiting on the Lord, the way was opened on the first of August, when he announced his intention to the public; and the house, No. 4, Vernon Street, would henceforth be consecrated to the Lord for this purpose. Since then there has not a day passed, except some of the Sabbaths, without some donation from earnest Christian friends for the support and fitting up of this hospital.

up of this hospital. genial influence of a Christian home, to give them constant medical attendance, to provide them suitable clothing, to supply them with food from day to day, and minister to them the consolations of the gospel, point them to Jesus, and tell them of his ex-ceeding love, and when they die, lay them tenderly

if we ask anything according to his will he heareth us," and "what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." These are the promises he pleads, and he believes that He who clothed the lilies in beauty, who numbereth the bairs of our head, and before whom a sparrow is not forgetten, even our "God shall supply all their need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus," so that if his own means are not sufficient, he need "take no thought for the morrow," believing "that all these things shall be added.' Can any Christian who has seen the Lord, in sighness, and in health, in affliction and prosperity, who has felt his pardoning love, and all that his sufferings have purchased for them, turn away from this blessed work? Can they refuse to give their prayers, their means and labors for its support? No; we believe they will joyfully come to the help of the Lord, and "Then shall their light break forth as the morning, and their darkness be as the noonday!" And the who numbereth the bairs of our head, and before

"Then shall their light break forth as the morning and their darkness be as the noonday!" And the "Lord shall guide them continually, and satisfy their soul in drought, and they shall be like a spring of water whose waters fail not." They will recognize their Master in each of these their brethren, and hear His voice saying, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." This hospital was very appropriately dedicated not nany days since, which was reported in all the daily apers; the most delightful feature of which was he union and harmony of Christians of all denomi-

Was first proposed in 1860, and opened in 1862. It is kept at No. 41 Tremont Street, in a large, convenient room on the second floor. It now numbers about 4,000 volumes, among which are many very ex-

It is but the beginning of what we hope will soon become an extensive Theological Library worthy of the city, the denominations, the clergymen, the learning, literature and talent of Boston. It was and is the desire of those who projected it, to have it contain all the valuable ecclesiastical, religious, and theological books and periodicals of all denominations of Christians, and also all valuable historical, philosophical, biographical, and ethical works which are closely related to religious or ecclesiastical subjects. Besides the above, it should contain all important works in which attacks have been made upon the system of revealed religion or any portion of the Scriptures. Our wonder is that this Library was not thought

of and inaugurated fifty years ago. While it is designed especially for the benefit of clergymen of all denominations iu Boston and vicinity, the use of will not be restricted to them, but allowed to all, both lay and clerical, far and near, who may wish to us it under the rules. Our next wonder is that it excites so little interest in this "Athens of America It proposes just the thing which every intelligent cler gyman ought to prize very highly-and every society should desire its advantages for their minister. We feel a deep interest in its success, and earnestly con mend it to the attention and patronage of our minis ters and societies in and near this city. The Libra rian has furnished us with the following statistic showing the relative interest taken in the enterpris by the different denominations. The figures represent shares of \$20 each, which have been paid date or subscribed for: Trinitarian Congregation ists, 93; Episcopalians, 90; Unitarians, 81; Baptist 26: Universalists, 14: Methodists, 11: Catholics, New Jerusalem Church, 7; Presbyterians, 5; Free Will Baptists, 2; Friends, 1; Lutherans, 1; Gospe Church, 1; Second Advent, 1; Unknown, 12. We are sorry to find the Methodists so low in

above scale of patronage, but account for it on the supposition that they are not fully apprised of the nature of the enterprise, nor of the advantages which will accrue to them from such a Library. We would invite their special attention to its merits and claims upon the denomination. Our theology and ecclesias tical history should be fully represented there, and as a denomination we should contribute our full share for the purchase of those works of general interes to all Christians. We take the liberty to invite our lay and clerical friends to visit the Library, and make themselves fully acquainted with its prospects and designs.

THE RELIGIOUS PROSPECT.

So far as we can learn, the religious condition the country was never in a better condition so near the time of the presidential election. During the last four years the people have become accustomed to excitement as they have watched the varying fortunes of the war waged for Union, liberty and humanity, From this fact, though greater issues are involved than ever before in an election, the people enter the political campaign of 1864 with less excitement than usual. Many of the churches are enjoying revivals, backsliders are coming home, and sinners are converted. The draft proceeds quietly in all parts of the

Heretofore in such campaigns the religious inte ests of the whole country have suffered, the tempest of political excitement having swept all before it, and paralyzed for the time being the efforts of the churches for spiritual improvement. The prospect now is, that it will not be so this year. We exhort all Christian people to watch and pray, while they neet manfully the issues of the hour, all the while laboring for and expecting revival. Let us do our whole duty promptly for God and the country, relying upon Him for deliverance in every trying hour.

While God is giving us victories in the field, let us not forget to thank him as the author of all good. We should guard against offending him by attributwe should not grieve him by any species of man wor ship. If the church continues humble, prayerful, laborious and loving, we may expect spiritual prosperity through all coming excitements.

FORTY MILLION SEVEN-THIRTIES SUBSCRIBED. -The subscriptions to this popular loan are now forty millions of dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as United States securities. While nearly the hundreds of miscellaneous stocks sold in the New York market have been declining for several weeks government stocks have remained firm; and while enders loan very sparingly, and at high rates, on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on government paper at as low rates as ever-While the government needs the people's money, and pays for it liberally, it offers the highest possible conideration besides, and that is safety.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD during their financial year ending August 31, 1864, were \$518,121.93, against \$389,946 for the year preceding. It is a cause for devout thankfulness to God that the churches are enabled to keep up their missionary operations during the war, the depreciation of currency and the high prices. Who can doubt that the hand and Spirit of God are in this thing? And is it not significant that those who contribute these funds and thus nobly sustain the honor of God's cause, and receive his special favor, are unanimous for prosecuting this war until we obtain peace by subduing the rebellion? Can any candid person doubt that it is the Spirit of God that leads his most devoted, most working and sacrificing people to such unanimity on this great practical moral question now before the coun-

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY is reported to be in a very flourishing condition under its new Principal, Rev. J. T. Edwards, A. M. The attendance is arger than it has been for several years past.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Received from Capt. J. G. Stover, \$5.00; Methodist Episcopal Church, York, Me., 10.00; Rev. J. M. Bridge, College Point, 1.00; Rev. O. S. Howe, Berlin, Mass., 1.00; S. E. Ricker, Otsego, Minn., 2.00.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS .- W. J. Holland, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., is extensively engaged in supplying the country with excellent and beautiful Pho tograph Albums. An advertisement will be found on the next page, in which he invites the services of a hundred additional men-he has nearly two hundred already-to act as agents in selling his Albums. As this work is carried on wholly by subscription, we suppose each agent will have his own district assigned im with which no other agent will be allowed to interfere. Mr. Holland has published some fine pictures, noticed before in the Herald, of President Lin coln and General Grant, and also a beautiful one entitled "Home on a furlough." We understand he has also an engraving of General Sherman. He How far off it is we cannot measure; what lies b should have one of Sheridan and Farragut. The demand for Albums is very great. See advertisement.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CONFLICT AND VICTORY OF LIFE.-A ence of a missionary in such a land as China, when properly set forth as it is here, cannot fail to interest have advanced where there is no retreat. which it will spread around.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, from Carlton &

should immediately add them to their libraries. Their titles are as follows: Helen Maurice, or the daughter at home; Little Fanny, and other simple stories for very little readers; A Happy New Year, the story of a boy who hunted the little foxes; Legends of New England, by Julia Gill and Frances Lee; Har ry Ashton's Wish, or the two Ladders, and other stories; Down in a Mine, or buried alive; Archie's Dream, being the story of a boy who learned to feel for others while standing in his neighbor's shoes by A. L. O. E.: The Weed with an Ill Name : The Christmas Bracelet; Shooting at a Mark, a story fo boys; Father's Coming Home, a story of the Christie Family. The last named is much larger than the others, and a very interesting book. THE RITUAL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPA

clear paper, large type, gilt edged, just what ever preacher wants, published separate from Hymns of Discipline. Doubtless they have plainer and cheape editions to suit the taste of purchasers. It is ever way and on every side refreshing to the eyes to loo at. Send orders to J. P. Magee. THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS, their Progress and co idion under Missionary Labors, by Rufus Anderso D.D., Foreign Secretary of the American Board Boston: Gould & Lincoln.-The writing of such book as this could not fall into more competent hands The author not only visited the Islands which he de scribes from personal observation, but he has long

been familiar with the operations of the America

Board, and with all the correspondence from thes

fields of labor. It is a valuable book, full of interes

CHURCH. Carlton & Porter.—This is a fine, beauti

ful copy of the Ritual of our church, octavo siz

and information. We welcome it as an important contribution to the Literature of Missions. DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MA AME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION. Neu York, 121 Nassau Street.—Madame Demorest's Mir ror of Fashion in the old form has been well know to many of the ladies in the country, and is considered the highest authority for the latest styles. The nu merous engravings, with a good description of each together with a variety of patterns enclosed in each number, have given a better general idea of dress fo ladies and children than any other ladies' book i America. The old Mirror has now been united with the Illustrated News, and will hereafter be issued monthly. It is the design of the publishers to make

expense will be spared to adapt it to that end. HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EU ROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Ger many, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweden. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. With a Railroad Map, corrected up to 1864, and a Map embrac ing Colored Routes of Travel in the above countries Third year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form \$5. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston .- This is the traveler's " Vade Mecum;" not only a desider atum, but almost a sine qua non for the American traveling in Europe. Here are 616 closely printed louble-column pages, giving exact information on al the great objects of interest, and just the kind of in ormation one needs in order to understand, appreci ate, and enjoy the places and objects which he pre ooses to visit.

t the special organ of American ladies, and no pai

THE CHIMEASIA .- A reply to Longfellow's The ogian and other Poems, by Orthos. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott & Co.—The author of this small vol me has not courted the muses in vain. The reade will find not only polished verses, but also poetical thoughts and sentiments happily expressed. Here the muse sings orthodoxy in beautiful rhyme, against the other muse lending her "afflatus" to disparage

THE BIBLE AND MODERN THOUGHT, by Rev. T Birks, M. A., Rector of Kelshall, Herts. Poe & Hitchcock and J. P. Magee .- This book was writte with the design of supplying some antidote in a popu lar form to the dangerous tendencies of those works which deny the miracles of the Bible, explain away ing to the wisdom and skill of men that which of its prophecy, and set aside its divine authority. The right belongs only to him. He is a jealous God, and purpose has been well executed. It is a book of proound thought, good sense, and sound philosophy. these days of rationalism it ought to be extensively read.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN; HIS CHARACTER AND PUB LIC SERVICES. A Campaign Document, by Wm. M. Thayer, author of "Pioneer Boy," "Youth's History of the Rebellion," etc. Boston: Dinsmore & Co .-This is a 16mo pamphlet, of 75 pages, containing a very good portrait of the President, a picture of hi Early Home," and a sketch of his character and public services, all in a small compass, and written readable style.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NORTH WEST, including Moravian Mission in Ohio, by Samuel P. Hildreth, M.D. Cincinnati: Poe Hitchcock. Boston: J. P. Magee .- These are sketches of pioneer life, and relate principally to scenes and events which occurred in the North-Eastern part of

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October appea to be an unusually rich number. The published common with all others, have been compelled by the prevailing high prices to advance their terms to \$4 year for a single subscription, and club rates in pro portion. Two copies for \$7, five \$16, ten \$30, and \$3 for every additional copy—twenty-one copies for

Abe and Andy! published by Oliver Ditson & Co, i the title of a stirring campaign song, set to inspiring patriotic music.

THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM, by Oliver Ditson Co., is a new collection of patriotic songs and tune n pamphlet form, with 63 pages. The patriotism these songs is on the Union side, the singing of which at this time we think will be popular, and do good.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for July, is received from James O. Boyle & Co., and contains articles or Mr. Foster's Life of Sir John Elliott; The Queen's English; Results of Post Office Reform; The History of Our Lord in Art; English Horses; Public Schools Life of Edward Livingston; De Rosse's Christian and Jewish Inscriptions; Eugene de Guerin; The Three Pastorals.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for October, is receive and contains, besides a beautiful engraving of Hor George Bancroft, sixteen well selected articles.

The First Minutes of the German and Swiss Mission lonference, held at Basle from the 9th to the 12th of Ju 804. This is in the German Language; we are indebted he kindness of Rev. W. F. Warren, D.D. for a copy.

Ruth; A Song in the Desert. Gould & Lind This is a small book of 63 pages, giving an interesal narrative of one who learned to "rejoice in ways."

The Classification of the Senses; to which are added I sons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte. Herbert Spencer, author of several valuable metaphys works. D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Crosby & Alnawo Scientific scholars will read this pamphlet of 48 pages winterest and profit.

DAYBREAK.

We can see through to the end of the Rebelli tween we cannot see :- as the old Hebrew seen standing on some prophetic Pisgah, could see the mountain-tops of the Future bathed in the light of Inspiration, but the vale between they could not mea ure, -so see we now the goodly land, a peaceful pos-Memoir of Mrs Caroline P. Keith, Missionary of the session, its soil cleansed from the Canaanitish stain, Protestant Episcopal Church to China, edited by her and fattened with the blood of the Anakim. How brother, Wm. C. Tenney. New York: D. Appleton much more money, how much more blood will be & Co. Boston: Nichols & Noyes .- The reader will drawn from us, no man, no angel can estimate now find a good deal in this book, to instruct and profit, but we feel in our bones that whatever the nation deboth in subjective and objective realities. The experimands will be given. We shall be called to sacrifice more, much more perhaps, but it will be done. all thoughtful and pious minds. We love to commend bridges are burned behind us. "Onward" is the such a book, for we know the influence will be good cry, for onward to the bloody end is a far safer path than we shall traverse if we attempt to return. nation will never consent that the rivers of Porter, for sale by J. P. Magee. There are eleven that have bathed so many battle fields shall have of these volumes, containing interesting stories suita-able for the children of our Sabbath Schools, written never be surrendered to traitors again. in an attractive style, large fair type, clean paper, Politicians may scheme and twaddle as

wounds before it will resign the soil those wounds have purchased. Will the Mississippi ever be given back to king Davis and his satellites? Never while it laves the bluffs of Vicksburg and Port Hudson! Will Louisiana be permitted to bind a ligature around that great national artery, which throbs along muscles of iron and bones of granite, two thousand miles to the Alleghany valleys, and four thousand to the Rocky Mountain Springs? Never, till the resurrection trumpet shall call the sailors and soldiers of Farragut from their oozy bed! Kentucky and Tennessee, are they to be abandoned again to the Rebellion? When the nation has forgotten Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro', Chattanooga and Chickamauga ! and Georgia,-which mile by mile, and inch by inch, has been hewed from Rebeldom with the bloody sword,-those vales all dotted with patriot graves, those ridges where our men fought above the clouds, Atlanta, the railroad ganglion on which Sherman has clenched his iron and, are these ever to be given up again? Yes, when the bloody record is razed out of the national nemory, when those battle-scarred mountains shall al counties in New Hampshire during the last year. give back their myriad dead to the home, the hearth and the altar,-but not till then. Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Atlanta, Shenandoah, and a score of other bloody blows planted on the very head of the Rebellion, although not delivered without loss of blood and strength to the nation, yet are to be followed by swifter and fiercer blows, beneath which the reeling, staggering monster will sink unpitied in

The wild bull is fast in the net, but he is not slain. The lion is at bay, but he is a lion still. This is the death-grapple, but it is with a despairing giant, bound to have drop for drop to the last. We shall conquer, and our triumph will be the grandest incident of human history,-the fiery column mounting aloft in the midst of this nineteenth century, and flashing its glory from horizon to horizon, prophetic and historic, lighting up all lands and ages .- but it will cost the tension of our every nerve and muscle to do it. Not only the soldier in the trench, the sailor on the deck, but the mechanic in his shop, the farmer in his field, the sewing girl at her machine must toil and struggle, and suffer, be wary, watchful and brave, to achieve this glorious success. The Re bellion is fought at our ballot boxes, in our shops and fields, at our homes and hearths as much as on South ern battle fields. We must pay our taxes cheerfully, economise our tea and sugar cheerfully, suffer cheerfully for our country everywhere in these critical hours, if we would gain the goodly land that heaves The morning cometh. Let us prepare for it. The

owls and bats will soon be gone; let them go without a tear from us .- no time now for long and weeping farewells. These filthy things of night! let us make haste to get rid of their company, lest the broad sun make us the scoff of the world. "Compromise was a witching syren once, but has vanished now in the powder smoke of a hundred historic fields." "Democracy,"-a radiant goddess once,-is nailed into the coffin that she has built for herself, and dropped into a bottomless grave. Color-preju dice is fleeing before the flash of two hundred thou sand swords, brandished aloft by sable hands. In his own blood the black man has washed from his face the Pariah stain. From boot-black to wagoner, from wagoner to private, from private to officer, he steadily goes marching on; cursed and buffeted by the friends that should shout and cheer him on his way, still, onward he presses; and we shall one day see a negro general, with the West Point imprimatur on brow, setting squadrons white and black in the field. Negroes will jostle our sons in the seats of learning, and snatch the laurel from their grasp; they will stand before us in the pulpit, and break the sacramental bread into our hand at the altar. They may yet sit in the chairs once filled by Everett

The past is gone. Thank God that it is! Business, Politics and Religion, can never find the ruts of 1860 again ;-washed out are they as effectually as the tracks of antediluvian birds from our ocean beaches. No more shall we dress ourselves in those snowy fabrics bleached in blood. We must be content with cotton reared by honest toil. State Street shall reap no more harvests from fields enriched by the tears and sweat of unrequited labor. No more can the haughty man-owner fling the refuse of his table to the cringing sycophant of the North; no under fire in Charleston for 21 days. He arrived at his more will New England clergymen prove systematic theft and adultery to be the marrow of the gospel. Make way for the morning!

But let us be patient. It may be long from daybreak to dawn. If in a desponding moment your heart fails you, look back at that darkness that we have left behind and thank God-Not in a day, or year can these whirling waters settle. New bearings are to be taken, new landmarks reared, new routes surveyed. Work, hard, manifold work is to be done, -but great is the reward.

MR. EDITOR :- The receipt of your issue of the 21s inst, was acceptable and pleasant, both from its valuable information, and as a means of becoming more acquainted spect and affection. I suppose, from its being sent, shall have to send you a letter now and then. Well, if can find anything to say, you shall have it.

The frank and manly utterances of Prof. Goldwin Smith, as reported in your paper, find many hearty responses even here. I perceive, by a paper which comes to me, that some American who has been traveling in Upper Canada, finds that the masses of the people sympathi with you, and not with secessionists. From knowledge of the people of Western Canada, I can only say that any one who has ever formed a contrary opinion, has been greatly mistaken. Even those who wish you ill do so less from hatred to you than from an incorrect idea that their own firesides and altars would be more secure were you divided, than if your national existence re mained in its integrity.

ter animosity, have been made upon many Methodist minds in the United States. Apparently "guarded expressions" have been interpreted by the direct statement f parties who have private ends to accomplish in Canada, and the conclusion has been arrived at that Weslevans in England and America anxiously look for the overthrow of the great Republic." Now such an interpretation is as unjust as it would be were Canadians to conclude that American Methodists desire the success of ecclesiastical secession in Canada, from the palpably equivocal utter-Quebec Conference in 1863. As Methodists, we are more divided than you are. We

have the Irish Primitive Wesleyans, or Clonites, with one preacher, who I suppose goes to the Church of England r communion; the Bible Christians, with 42 ministers the Primitive Methodists, with 68 ministers: the Colored Methodists, having two denominations of 14 and 57 min-isters respectively, one General Superintendent rejoicing the title "Right Reverend;" the New Com which has 107 ministers, and a Theological School; the Episcopal Methodists, with 192 ministers, including three who reside in the United States (see Chewett's Almanac, Toronto University. In 1834, a number of local preachers who became dissatisfied with the arrangement by which, after the union of the Canadian Methodists the English Conference, such preachers could not, as here tofore, be ordained, formed themselves into a Conference with the aid of a superannuated minister of the Wesleyan Church; took the old name of "Methodist Episcopa Church in Canada," which had been extinct for nearly year; and after ordaining another Weslevan minister as their Bishop, started on their course. This is the present strength lies in certain rural districts, and not in any of the cities, nor in Lower Canada, where they have no circuits. They have three Annual Conferences, and a quadre General Conference. Correct returns will not show, I hink, as many as 20,000 members of this body. The Wesleyans number, according to the alphabetical list of names in the Minutes of 1864, 544 ministers and 55,562 nembers, being a decrease of 776 from last year's return. A report is circulated here, and creates no little indignation, that two American steamers have been sunk by Southerners at Detroit. I hope it is untrue.

Do you not think that Edmund Kirke's account of his

Richmond will do you harm? Many who now favor the secession, do so from the impression that the South would free its slaves, if independent, and they would withdraw their sympathies if convinced of their

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, OF | and handsomely embellished. Our Sunday Schools | but this sore, stung, bleeding nation must forget its | error. Does not Edmund Kirke's letter rather seem to Canada West, Sept. 26.

> INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. THE METHODIST NEW CONNECTION, in Canada, has chapels, 171; buildings, 29; parsonages, 45; congrega-tions, 487; ministers, 90; members, 7,519; on trial, 573; nembers of congregations, 31,354. Increase in ten years mounted to 187 per cent.

REVIVALS .- An interesting revival is in progress in he South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the pastoral care of Rev. J. S. Inskip. About 100 conversions are reported, with general deepening of the work of grace in the church.

THE THREE YEARS TERM .- The Western Christian Cincinnati Conferences no preacher was returned to any circuit or station for the third year .- At the East Gen esee Conference, says the Northern Advocate, "thirteen members were returned to their charge for the third year.

The New York Evangelist thinks that not less than 2,500 persons have been hopefully converted in the sever-This is gathered from reports made at the General Asso

We learn from the Central that the Southern Illinois Conference, at its last session, voted unanimously for the new Rule on Slavery, and to change the Discipline so that small Conferences shall have one delegate instead of two. Just as we expected from that body of loyal, wideawake, devoted Methodist preachers.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Simon Putnam, formerly of the New England Conference, Chaplain of the Third Regiment Mine Volunteers, died at Afton, Minn., Sept. 17, aged 42. Rev. P. Jaques, of the Maine Conference, has gone to

pend six weeks among the soldiers in the service of the Christian Commission. He passed through this city last week, on his way to Philadelphia. Rev. C. P. Lyford, general agent of the Christian Commission, and a member of the Black River Conference, called at our sanctum last week. He will sail on

the 13th inst. from New York for San Francisco, California, for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Christian Commission on the Pacific Coast. He is a live Christian man, with his whole soul in the cause, and will undoubtedly succeed in getting large sums of money

Among the wounded in the battle of Winchester was Our Own Soldier," Mr. Wm. L. Schmalhof, of the 3d Mass. Cavalry. He received a Minnie ball through the knuckles of his left hand. He is now in Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia. His wound is rapidly healing.

Rev. S. H. Beale, of the East Maine Conference, and Presiding Elder of Bucksport District, by the consent the preachers on his district, has gone to spend ix weeks in the Christian Commission service. He for Washington last week. A good example for other reachers and presiding elders to follow. We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that

Bishop Thomson arrived safely in Liverpool on Saturday. September 3, and preached next day in the Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Chapel. He spent Monday night in Ches ter, reached London on Tuesday afternoon, and visited the Wesleyan Mission House. He was to preach in Lambeth Chapel on Sunday the 11th, and expected to eave by the French mail steamer on the 19th. A correspondent to the Methodist from the Central Illinois Conference, says that the "Conference unanimously

invited the transfer of Dr. Raymond, Professor of System

atic Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evans-

ton, from the New England Conference to this Confer-

ence. The Doctor has made, by his visit to us, a fine

impression upon the Conference. If New England has any more such men to spare, we shall gladly welcome nem to our broad fields of Christian labor in Central Illinois." Commissioner of Will County, Illinois, to say to the nu-

that it is supplied. The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., has sent to the Christian Commission the sum of \$8,341 30, which has been raised in Berkshire through his influence and

merous applicants, for the situation which he advertised

Rev. Justin T. Alden, of Black River Conference, died in Camden, N. Y., August 29, in the 44th year o

his age, and the 23d of his ministry. Professor Lattimore has been appointed by the Board of Trustees acting President of Genesee College, in place

of Dr. Alverson, deceased We learn from Pokanoket, that "Rev. Bro. White, of the Providence Conference, who has been a prisoner in various parts of the Confederacy, for the last five months, was released, at Hilton Head, the 24th ult., having been home in Providence, 30th ult., in good health, and excelent spirits. He has had ample opportunities for seeing, hearing and conversing; and he represents that the South-

ern Confederacy is as near utter and eternal ruin as it can be and have an existence. This is doubtless true." The papers announce the death of Captain Speke, the liscoverer of the source of the Nile, and solver of the great geographical problem of all ages. No particulars re given, but it is supposed that he was suddenly carried

off by disease, the seeds of which were planted in his African explorations. The Northwestern says Rev. P. K. Rye has just been ap pointed by Bishop Ames Superintendent of the Foreign Scandinavian work, to go as a Missionary to that most mportant field of labor. He leaves shortly for Copenha-

zen. Denmark. Hon. Jared W. Williams, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died of typhoid fever, after a week's illness, in Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 29th. His death will be a great loss to the whole community as well as to his personal friends. We learn that typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in

that place; many fatal cases. The Boston Recorder, of the 30th ult., says : " Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., of Park Street Church, has asked his dismission with the intention of accepting the call he has received to San Francisco. At a church meeting on Tuesday evening, it was voted unanimously to request him to withdraw his resignation, but the general expectation seems to be that he cannot be induced to do so.

WEEKLY SUMMARY

VIRGINIA .- Sept. 28, in the night, the 10th corps.

Gen. Ord, crossed to the north side of James River at Jones' Neck, 12 miles southeast of Richmond. On the norning of the 29th, they marched in a northwesterly direction, passing between the James and the position of the 18th corps, Gen. Birney. They attacked a strongly fortified long line of intrenchments below Chapin's farm, and captured them, with some 15 pieces of artillery and from 200 to 300 prisoners. Chapin's farm is about 7 miles from Richmond, and is nearly opposite Fort Darling. While this was taking place Gen. Birney advanced from Deep Bottom, the position previously mentioned, northeasterly to the New Market road, carrying the road and intrenchments and scattering the enemy in every direction. The scene of this operation is about 3 miles east of Gen. Ord's engagement. A correspondent states that there appeared to be but few men in the intrenchments captured; the reasons given for this are that reinforcements had been sent to Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and that Gen. Grant had been making demonstrations on the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg, on our left, and consequently the enemy had withdrawn troops to protect themselves in that direction. Let it be remempered that from the right of Gen. Grant's line at Chapin's farm, to the extreme left on the Weldon Railroad is a distance of about 30 miles.

Friday, Sept. 30, Gen. Grant's left, made a movement n earnest. The 5th corps, Gen. Warren, attacked and carried the extreme right of the enemy's line, west of the Weldon Railroad, capturing a number of prisoners, and Gen. Meade moved from his left, carrying the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church. In the afternoon rebels assaulted our troops at Chapin's farm, but General Butler reports that the three assaulting columns were re pulsed. Rebel deserters report great consternation Richmond. The citizens were packing up and leaving, and Jeff. Davis himself has gone to Georgia with the

avowed purpose of visiting Gen. Hood.

The first line of fortifications taken by Gen. Meade in his operations with the 5th and 9th corps is 4 miles south of Petersburg, where 1 gun and 60 prisoners were captured; a second line half a mile nearer the town was carried, after stubborn resistance. Gen. Meade's whole loss was 500 .- During Gen. Butler's fighting, north of the James, Gen. Kautz' cavalry went within a mile and a half

On the 30th of September the War department had had no direct intellignee from Gen. Sheridan since the previous Sunday. The Richmond papers had reported his advance at Staucton, on the Virginia Central Railroad, about 140 miles southwest of Harper's Ferry. A the rebel Gen. Early's losses in the late battles. He gives ! the number as 10,550. Of these, 7,500 were unwounded and wounded prisoners in our hands, and the remainder is the estimated number killed, and the wounded carried off by the enemy or left in houses.

Oct. 1, the War Department received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Harrisonburg, 29th ult. Harrisonburg is about 30 miles northeast of Staunton. He nursued the enemy to Port Republic, south of Harrrison burg, when the enemy turned eastward and fled through Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Gen. Sheridan's impression was that Early had continued his retreat to Char lottsville, on the Central Railroad, east of Staunton Gen. Torbett was sent to Staunton with two divisions of cavalry. He entered the town, Sept. 26, and destroyed a large amount of rebel government property, including small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, etc. He then eeded east to Waynesboro', and destroyed the iron silrond bridge across the south branch of the Shenandoah, 7 miles of track, the depot building, government tannery, flour, stores, etc. Gen. Sheridan says, "The destruction of grain and forage from here [Harrisonburg] staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton was retained for the use of Early's army. All in the lower part of the valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army. The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, etc."

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI -Secretary Stanton received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, Sept. 26, stating that Hood appeared to be moving west, toward the Alabama line. This movement would throw the rebel army between our forces and Mobile, as well as between Gen. Sherman and the navigable waters of the Chattahoochic River. The rebel Forrest, with 20 pieces of artillery and 7,000 men, was out on a raid against Generall Sherman's nunications, and vigorous measures had been taker to destroy the rebel raiders. Sept. 28, the rebel force was at Fayetteville, Tenn., about 36 miles west of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. A part of the road had been destroyed by a small party of rebels.

A Union force of a number of thousand men is reported in East Tennessee, which it is expected will enter Vir-

WEST MISSISSIPPI DIVISION .- A force of 10,000 to 12,000 rebel, under Gen. Price, have invaded Missouri, entering the southeast corner of the State. Sept. 29, they attacked the fort at Pilot Knob, about 100 miles south of St. Louis. The garrison defended themselves with such success that the rebels retired, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded under the guns of the fort. The next morning Gen. Ewing blew up the magazine and evacuated the fort. getting away without molestation. The rebels have com-

Latest advices from Mobile state that Fort Morgan is being put in a condition of strong defense. The reports that our gunboats are near the city of Mobile are incor-

Domestic

Last month the ground was broken at Concord, N. H., for the enlargement of the State House.

Vermont now has a population of 314,068, of which 282,355 are native, and 31,713 are foreign.

Defaced postal currency notes are taken at par by all postmasters and collectors of internal revenue, provided not more than one tenth of any note is missing. More than one-half the population of Atlanta preferred

to come North instead of going South, as was their op-It was stated in September that 150 locomotives, 5,000 freight cars, and elegant passenger cars in proportion, were building for the through broad-guage routes from

New York to St. Louis, 1,200 miles. Where one thousand are destroyed by the world's frowns, ten thousand are destroyed by its smiles.

The Quakers are establishing a college in Pennsylvania. It has been incorporated by the name of Swathmore College, and about \$40,000 have been paid toward the

It was proposed to tax ladies' corsets, but it was ob jected to on the ground that such a tax would diminish

The annual expenses of Harvard College and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge are \$165 .-000. Amherst and Dartmouth expend only \$17,000 to

The loss upon hay weighed July 20th, when cured nough to be put in the barn, and again February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27 1-2 per cent. So that hay at \$15 a ton in the field, is equal to \$20 and upward when

1781; before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1780, "That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting time on Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family."

Military and Naval.

AN INSIDE VIEW .- The following letters show the relation which the writers bear to the present military op-

" Lieut. Gen. Grant :- Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this I wish not to obam self-remant, and pleased with this I was not to be trude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men may be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would mine. If there be anything wanting which it is within my power to give,

God sustain you. Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. Lincoln" The letter written by Gen. Grant was dated at Culpep-

per Court House, May 1, 1864, and is as follows: "Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entry into the volunter service of the country to the present day. I have never had cause of complaint, and the present day. I have never had cause of complaint, and have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what may appear to be my duty. Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the reading of the property of the proper

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General." The 600 rebel officers under fire at Morris Island are located between Forts Putnam and Strong, in an enclos-

of Alexander Johnson, who was arrested. It is said that one of these grenades was used in firing government

Admiral Porter has been transferred from the Missis ippi squadron. His farewell address was read here today. It is not known where his new field of labor will be. He has gone to New Orleans. Admiral Davis is snoken of as his successor.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the Army Register states that General Philip H Sheridan was born in Massachusetts, but received his appointment as Captain in the 13th U. S. Infantry from Ohio. We have een credibly informed that Gen. Sheridan was born in Boston, and in early life was a newsboy on State Street.

Political. THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM .- We publish the platorm adopted by the National Convention which met in Baltimore, June 7, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for

President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President. of the United States. It will be useful for reference, and will spare our friends the suspicion that we are partial to the Chicago Platform, that having already been published in this paper. The Baltimore Platform is as follows : Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American

citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Consti-tution and the laws of the United States; and that, laying tution and the laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prolibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the and in vindication of the honor of the hag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivers who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembers.

rance.

Resolved. That we approve and applaud the practical Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse as demanded by the emergencies and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his and the employment as Union solders of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general wel-

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

time or war by the receis now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added much to the development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the saylum of the op-pressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged resset of all anoths, smouth be lostered and encouraged y a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the reemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and

that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of

the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, a menacing to the peace of this our country, the effort any such power to obtain new footbolds for monarchic overnments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

Union MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL -On the evening of the 28th inst., a very large meeting of the Union men of this city took place in and around Faneuil Hall The most distinguished speakers were Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Hon. R. S. Matthews of Maryland. The hall was crowded, and two stands were occcupied by speakers outside. The ward processions were assaulted with brickbats and other missiles, and some men were in jured at the stands. The reporter of the Post (Democrat) transparencies were smashed with stones. One adulating in doggerel Everett and Sumner was hooted and finally knocked over and squelched." The editor of the same paper says "the occasional interruptions to the proceedings of the meeting appeared to come from those who were bent upon a little innocent fun." The disturbers were principally young Irishmen; about 20 were arrested We annex the first part of Senator Sumner's speech :

"Fellow Citizens:—I do not speak to-night in the be-lief that anything in the way of speech—from me or any-body else—can add to the certainty that Abraham Lincoin will be re-elected President of the United States. This event is already fixed beyond all doubt or question. It is will be re-elected Presentant of the Orited States. It is the clear, palpable, visible will of the American people, which only waits the official record of the 8th of November next. The case is plain. Everybody who voted for him four years ago will vote for him now, while others, like Edward Everett, who voted against him before, will range themselves among his supporters. Here is a sum of simple addition which requires very little addition to do. But it is not astonishing that persons who have lost their patriotism should lose the power of calculation also. "And here let me remark that in taking a place at the head of our ticket, the distinguished gentleman to whom I have referred renders a patriotic service, and sets an example to all Bell-Everett men who do not prefer to follow Bell rather than Everett. If any belonging to that extinct combination now vote against Edward Everett, it will be only to find themselves in the company of the traitor John Bell. If you choose to give them a designation let it be simply 'Bell men." But it remains to be seen how many at this crisis will prefer the traitor to the

seen how many at this crisis will prefer the traitor to the atriot. These two names, which were once in conjunc-ion, now represent the two hostile ideas of rebellion and

located between Forts Putnam and Strong, in an enclosure of about an acre and a half, surrounded by palisades 12 feet high, with a rope stretched round 15 feet from them inside, and the space between the rope and palisades is occupied by colored sentries, who are ordered to shoot any prisoner who attempts to pass outside of the rope.

On the 24th ult, 7 or 8 of the Lake Er'e pirates were arrested at St. Catherines, C. W.

Rear Admiral Farragut has been relieved from duty as Commander of the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The pay due our volunteers in Southern prisons can be had by their wives, by presenting the proper vouchers to the Pay Department in Washington.

Sept. 30, Gen. Sherman had effected an 'exchange of 2,000 men of his own army, and has arranged with Gen.

2,000 men of his own army, and has arranged with Gen.
Hood to send supplies of clothing, soap, combs, etc., to other prisoners.

On the 26th ult., Gen. Breckinridge had gone to take

On the 26th ult., Gen. Breckinridge had gone to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest.

The rebels are building an iron-elad gunboat or ram at Columbus, Ga., on the Chattahoochie River, 100 miles southwest of Atlanta.

A telegraph cable has been laid from Fort Morgan to Fort Gaines.

The arrival of General Banks at New York was atmounced on Friday, 30th ult.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the United States and thorities there have discovered that a certain party in that city has contracted to make 1000 hand grenades of a most dangerons character for the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana. Specimens of them were found in the possession of Alexander Johnson who was agreed. It is gaid that the class leading to either and should be a vote against foreign and pology you may construct, founded, perhaps, on personal partialities—it will be all the same. Your vote will be a vote against freedom—aye, sir, a vote against your country. Just to the extent of its influence, you will give aid and comfort to the enemy, and will prevent the restoration of Union and peace.

"There can be no third party bow, whether in the name of moderation or in the name of progress: as there can be no third party between right and wrong; between them. One is the party of the country, with Abraham Lincoln as its chief, and with freedom as its glorious watchword; and the other is the party of the rebellion, with Jefferson Davis as its chief, and with no other watch-word than slavery. As in the choice of Hercules, there are now before you two roads, one leading to virtue and representations. are now before you two roads, one leading to virtue and renown, and the other leading to crime and shame. Choose ye between them. Vote against Abraham Lincoln if you will, or stay at home and pout if you will; you have only as a next step to go over to the enemy.

"There is no question of candidates now. There is no question of men. Candidates and men, no matter whe they may be are all insignificant by the side of the

At Vicksburg, the rebel authorities having sent a Union family to our lines as "traitors" to the "Confederate" cause, and confiscated their property, Gen. Dana has sent a family of rebel proclivities to the "Confederate" lines, confiscated their house, and given the use of it to the expelled Union family.

Gen. Stephenson, for some time past in command of the post at Harper's Ferry, has been assigned to the command of the district composed of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Winchester, etc.

To question of men. Candidates and men, no matter who they may be, are all insignificant by the side of the cause which we sustain and which we would bear as the ark of the covenant on our shoulders. Therefore I put aside all that is said of the two candidates. It is the cause which we sustain and which we would be useless to attempt a comparison between them, although it might appear that in those matters when the other is in the isame predicament; that, if Lincoln is slow, McClellan is slower; that if Lincoln has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of individuals.

for sedition, McClellan drove the Hutchinsons out of the Union lines as a penalty for singing songs of freedom. But why consider these petty personalities? They divert attention from the single question, "Are you for your country, or are you for the Rebellion?"

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—Received for the Christian Commission at Charlotte Camp Meeting, \$15.00; Mr. J. Blaisdell, 16.00; Miss Joan Simpson, 5.00; others, at Sullivan, 5.00.

S. H. BEALE.

FAIR—The Ladies of the Bennington Street Methodist is recovered from the Christian Commission at Charlotte Camp Meeting, \$15.00; Mr. J. Blaisdell, 16.00; Miss Joan Simpson, 5.00; others, at Sullivan, 5.00.

The Boston Courier says Sherman ought not to have noved the people of Atlanta, but should " have awaited the result of the coming election, and the highly probable versal of all his warlike anticipations."

On the 28th of September the Supreme Court of New ampshire had unanimously decided the soldiers' voting bill to be law, without the signature of the Governor, his eto message having been returned to the Legislature one

onditional Union man, has been elected United States enator from Oregon.

The vote in Lousiana, in August, on the free Constitu on, was 6,839 for, and 1,666 against it-total, 8,502. Gov. Hahn has proclaimed that the new Constitution is e established law of the land. Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has been appointed, and

as accepted the Postmaster Generalship. He entered pon the discharge of his duties, Oct. 1. Elections occur in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on he second Tuesday in October, which is the 11th.

Foreign. The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemene Zietung says intention of extending the term of the armistice for a ager period has been abandoned. The political situandinavian tendencies, and even Copenhagen journals enly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a indinavian dynasty. Instead of recognizing they atack the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. It is, refore, quite intelligible that the great German powers ould adhere strictly to the first paragraph of the protocol f the armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Oct. 1. B D Ames. A N Bodfish—J M Bridge—H Baylles. L C Dunn—C H Daniels—R Dinsmore. Jos Gerry. W W Loth-rop. Lydia Pike—E Parker—O H Perry. S Reed—S E Ricker. D F Secomb—Wm C Stevens—A Sanderson.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

Lettorn Received from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1.

C M Alvord-A P Bradley—W R Burnham 2—A G Bowker

D C Babcock—J A Bates—A A Barber—R P Bucknam—C H

sartle—M Brainard—I Calderwood—N C Clifford—Geo W

sarr—F A Crafts—C A Carter—J Wesley Cole—S M Denen—

do W Elkins—W J Fleming—S Fox—H M Green—D T Gal
dowy—J Gill—J C Garrigues & Co.—A Hatch—W O Holway

D Hopkins—J Hayden—S L Hutchinson—O H Jasper—S

L Aukson—H Lummis—J L Looke—C H Loveland—J W Lan
ling—B F Lovering—J H Lamson—J Moulton—C A Morse—J

H McCarty—O Nickerson—L M *Nash—C L Oliver—L H

'eierce—Geo Pratt—D Palmer—A W Pottle—W P Ray—L A

tobbins—C E Rich—D D Spear—S Spencer—J J Smith—M

spencer—J A Sherburn—C Taplin—E B Tius—J Thurston—

M Ulmer—O B Woods—H B Wardwell—Burton Wells—T H

Wiggin—George W Wooding—C W Wilder—J Wagner—E

Toung. Letters Received from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1.

Itlarriages.

In this city, Sept. 29, by Rev. S. Tupper, Mr. Robert R. El-ott to Miss Hannah J. Chisholm, both of Boston. In South Boston, Sept. 30th, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Miles I. Farwell, Quartermaster 6ist Mass. Vols., to Miss Mary C. ompkins, all of Boston. I. Farwell, Quartermaster flist Mass. Vols., to Miss Mary C. tompkins, all of Boston.
In Chelsea, Sept. 28, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D., Josiah oster, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Rebecca K. Eldridge, aughter of Rev. J. S. Eldridge, of Chelsea.
In Marblehead, Sept. 10, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. Benj. I. Chapman to Miss Harriet E. Chase.
In Helliston, Sept. 23, by Rev. J. S. Barrows, Joseph A. Inase, of Fall River, to Agnes L. Blake, of Holliston.
In Webster, Sept. 6, by Rev. C. L. Eastman, John P. Cudvorth to Hannah M. Davis; by the same, Sept. 2:, Horace S. Briggs to Carrie D. Briggs; by the same, Sept. 24, Asa F. Day to Cella B. Pierce, all of Webster,
In Holmes Hole, Mass., Sept. 27, by Rev. W.-V. Morrison, Mrs. Thomas E. Chirgwen to Miss Ann Jane Clevelaud, both of Edgartown.

Mrs. Thomas E. Chirgwen to Miss Ann Jane Cleveland, both of Edgartown.

In Providence, Sept. 12, by Rev. J. D. Butler, assisted by Rev. J. B. Gould, Mr. Frederic A. Washburn, of New Bedford, to Miss Mary J. Swan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Oxford, Mc, Sept. 6, by Rev. A. W. Pottle, Mr. F. A. Libby to Miss Julia Morrison, both of Lewiston; also, by the same, in Parls, Sept. 17, Mr. Orrin Jones, of Oxford, to Miss Clarimond Clifford, of Paris.

At Kendall's Mills, Fairfield, Mc, Aug. 21, by Rev. J. Mitchell, Mr. Freston Emory to Miss Ann S. Keiley, both of K. Mills; also, Sept. 11, Mr. George E. Mayo to Miss Maria A. Emory, both of K. Mills, Mc.; Sept. 26, Mr. Eugene H. Evans to Miss Fannie M. Fogg, only daughter of Charles and Salome Fogg, of Kendall's Mills, Me.

In Saarsmont, Mc, Sept. 16, by Rev. Wm. L. Brown, Mr. John Loane, of Camden, to Mrs. Susie J. Joslyn, of S. In Bangor, Me. Sept. 18, by Rev. A. Battles, Mr. C. H. Breed, of Portland, to Miss Fannie H. Gowen, of Rangor, At the Methodist Parsonage in Cornish, N. H., Sept. 27, by Rev. J. H. Griffin, Mr. George A. Burke to Miss Sarah J. Burke, both of Hartland, Vt.

At the New Jersey State Agency, near City Point, Vn., Kept. 20, Sept. 28, by Rev. Cass. Mr. Frank At the New Jersey State Agency, near City Point, Va., lept. 23, by Rev. G. M. Steele, of Flichburg, Mass., Mr. Frank Josey, 32d New York Regiment, to Miss Mahala Hinds, of

Deaths.

Chapman, 1881, 1878. Mark Orear, who wo the faft Hombas Green, of Boston, aged 77 years and 6 months. She had been a member of Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston fifty-nine years.

In Eastham, Aug. 21, Sarah Lizzle Hurd, only daughter of Capt. Luther and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hurd, aged 4 years.

In Lynn, July 29, Lulie Brooks, youngest child of Wm. S. and Margaret L. Waitt, aged 9 years and 9 months.

In Windsorville Conn., Sept. 23, of membraneous croup, Ernest Elbert, second son of Rev. F. C. and J. P. Newell, aged 2 years, 11 days.

"A treasure but removed,
A bright bird parted for a Clearer day,
Ours still in heaven."

Aug. 14th, at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
Mr. Ira Pitman Hill, of Codyville, Me., a member of Co. H, 15th Maine Regiment, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Special Notices.

Ministerial Association, at Newcastle, Me., Oct. 10-12. Ministerial Association, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 10-12. Ministerial Association, at Oxford, Me., Oct. 10-12. S. S. Convention, at Rochester, N. H., Oct. 12, Ministerial Association, at Rochester, N. H., Oct. 13, 14. Preachers' Meeting, at Putnam, Ct., Oct. 17. Ministerial Association, at Putnam, Ct., Oct. 17-19. Preachers' Meeting, at Chatham. Mass., Oct. 17-19. Preachers' Lyceum, at Buxton, Me., Oct. 19, 20,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. O. S. Howe, Berlin, Mass. Rev. H. Baylies, Davenport, Iowa. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

October—Bristol and Bremen and R. Pond, at R. P., 15, 16, E. A. Helmershausen; Damariscotta and Damariscotta ills, at D. Mills, 15, 16, by Z. Davis; Waldoboro' and iendship, at F., 2?, 23; Boothbay and Southport, at Har-r, 29, 30. ROCKLAND DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. richaship, at F., 25, 25; Boothaby and Solumport, at Hacroft, 20, 30.

November—Rockland and Thomaston, at T., 5, 6, A. M., at k., 6, P. M.; Knox and Montville, at Brooks, 12, 13; Windor and S. Vassalboro', at S. V., 12, 13, by C. Phenix; North Valdoboro' and Washington, at N. W., 12, 13, by T. P. Adms; North Vassalboro' and China, at C., 12, 13, by H. Murbhy; Dreaden and Woolwich, at S. D., 19, 20, A. M.; Newcasle and Wiscasset, at N., 20, P. M.; Pittston and E. Pittston, t. P., 19, 20, by P. Higgins; Searsmont, Lincolnville and Iope, at S., 26, 27; Georgetown and Westport and Arrowic, at A., 26, 27; by L. D. Wardwell.

December—Clinton and Benton and Unity, at U., 3, 4, by L. Bean; Camden and Rockport, at C., 3, 4, A. M., at R., 4, 2. M. M.

The Conference year being so very short, a number of supics for the middle quarters is inevitable. These, brethren
ive kindly consented to furnish, but I purpose to attend all
ie meetings of the first and the fourth quarters.

A. PRINCE.

BOSTON DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. BOSTON DISTRICT—THIRD QUAFTER.

October—Centenary Church, 15, 16; Dorchester Street,
P. M., 16; North Russell St., evening, 16; Hanover St., 17;
Walnut Street, 22, 21; Mt. Bellingham, P. M., 23; Church
Street, 24; Bromfield Street, 28; Tremont Street, 29; Revere
Street, A. M., 30; Jamaica Plain, P. M., 30.

November—Hopkinton, 5, 6; Westboro', P. M., 6; Milford,
12, 13; Mendon, P. M., 13; Medway, 1 o'clock, P. M., 14;
Holliston, evening, 18; Bennington Street, 19, 20; Meridian
Street, P. M., 20; Winthrop, evening, 29; Roxbery, 21; Walpole, 26, 27; Dedham, evening, 27; Saxonville, 28.

December—Newtonville, 3, 4; Newton, Upper Falls, P. M.,
1; Natick, 2d Church, 1 o'clock, P. M., 5; Natick, 1st Church,
evening, 5; Quincy Point, 10, 11; Neponset, P. M., 11; Dorchester, evening, 11; Marlbero', 17, 18; Rock Bottom, P. M.,
18; Sudbury, evening, 18.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 28.

READFIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. ier. 28, 27.

December—Weld, 3, 4; Industry, 10, 11; Farmington, 13

strong, 17, 18; Hallowell, 24, 25; Augusta, 25, 26; Sidney
7, 25; Winthrop, 29; Norridgewock, 31, Jan. 1.

January—West New Portland, 3, 4; North Wayne, 7, 8.

Farmington, Sept. 30.

A. SANDERSON.

NOTICE.—The first Anniversary of the "Vermont Sab-hath School Union" is to be holden in the Congregational Church at Montpeller, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of Oct. next, the regular business of the meeting commencing at 10 o'clock. A. M., on Tuesday. Oct. 5-J. Tucker, Jr., Cor. Secretary and Treasurer-LYNN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

LYNN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

—The Sunday Schools on the Lynn District, N. E. Conference, will hold their Annual Convention with the Methodist Episcepal Church, Melrose, on Wednesday, Oct. 26. Circulars giving the names of speakers, and the programme of arrangements, will be forwarded to all the schools immediately. Ample accommodations will be furnished for all who attend, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

NOTICE.—Any communication from friends in reference to sick and wounded soldiers, the Christian Commission, etc., directed to me at 500 H Street, Washington, D. C., for six wecks to come, will receive due attention.

Yours, etc.,

S. H. Beale.

LOST AND FOUND.—Lost! a bag containing the Fiagused at Hamilton Camp Meeting, marked Lamprell & Marble, 357 Commercial Street, Boston. Found! Some Bedding of value, evidently belonging to some person who attended the Camp Meeting. The owner can have the same by describing it and paying charges, on application to EDW'D F. PORTER, 22 Custom House Street, Boston.

NEW CHAPEL IN HAMILTON.—The Ladies of the Hamilton Methodist Episcopal Society will hold a Fair in the Town Hall, at Wenham, Wednesday and Thursday evening oct. 19 and 20, to aid in the creetion of a Chapel the present for sale. There will also be Singing, Anoncar, etc.
Contributions for the Fair from friends abroad will be gratefully received, and may be sent to Chapel Society, Hamilton Post Office.
Hamilton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1864.

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Bennington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Boston, will hold a Fair at Bennington Hall, on Tucsday evening, Oct. 18, and Wednesday afternoon and evening, Oct. 19, for the purpose of raising money to furnish their new charch edifice on Saratoga Street. They hope to receive liberal encouragement from the Methodists of Boston and vicinity in this effort.

The prices of admission will be, for Adults, single tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents; Scason tickets, 50 cents.

DEDICATION.— he Methodist Church lately erected in Centreville (Vernon, Conn.) will be dedicated to the service of Almightyfied on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock. A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cummings. President of the Wesleyan University. H. S. RAMSDELL, Preacher in Charge. Vernon Depot, Sept. 26.

Vernon Depot, edge, so.

LOST.—A small Leather-covered trunk, with a Bedquilt and Pillow strapped to the top, belonging to Mrs. Emily Lay, of Feeding Hills, was lost coming from the Hatfield Camp foround to Springfield, on the 3d of September. If through misrake it has fallen into a serious of some one who has no black of its owner, they will please forward it to Mrs. EMILE LAY, Springfield, Mass., and greatly oblige a worthy widow.

G. D. Browne. Feeding Hills, Sept. 28.

NEWCASTLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—Favor us, brethren, with a large attendance. The bridge will be free, and the accommodations ample.

E. DAVIES.

Business Hotices.

TO ARMY SUFLERS.—One most important addition to your stock in trade is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It is known and appreciated by men in all ranks in life, and it will be son in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character, and a Sweden the papers evince in the most pointed manner scandinavian tendencies, and even Copenhagen journals "Suller," and the soldiers will bless you. It is sold by all wholesale druggists.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 pr. bottle, No. 23. O. 5. A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if alallowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost intant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are ben eficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Tro-CHES which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. mong testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., New York, HENRY WAED BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. DE. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston, PROF. EDW'D NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. ONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents rer box. 4t. Oct. 5. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- In all crowded cities, malaria and ogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lune are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many per-sons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities, and give vigor to the head, heart and

se of Osgood's India Cholagogue, is one of the prom nent tests of its healthy action upon the biliary organs ppearance of the skin denotes with much certainty th ition of the liver; especially if the derangement of this organ has been of long standing. It is a matter of common observation that Western and Southern men carry in their countenances the marks of their residence, from the almost niversal effect of a bilious climate upon the liver, and hrough this organ upon the complexion.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. 1t. Oct. 5.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ETC., use Davis' Pain Killer.

WHEN THE SYSTEM FEELS DULL AND LANGUID, as though there was but little life, attended with a bad taste in the mouth, but little or no relish for food—sometimes atended with a dull pain in the head, side and back, it show parried out of the system, SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVE SYEUF will cause these organs to secrete the humors and convey them from the system, and restore the action of the Liver. If the impure bile and humo: s should not be removed, and the Liver not be restored to its proper action, but per itted to run on, it may prove in time a MALADY WHICH WIL

FAMILY DYE COLORS .- Among the most popular and use ful articles of the day are the FAMILY DYE COLORS, manufac tured by the well known practical chemists, Howe & Stevens, of Boston. So very superior are these dyes, so easily used, and withal afforded at so low a price, that they are literally geting into everybody's hands, just as the praises of their me its are on everybody's lips. Once tried, they become indispensable. In many parts of the country they have displaced all other substances and methods of dyeing. We, without any hesitation whatever, pronounce them the best dyes ever manufactured, while at the same time they are the cheapest in price. The ladies are particularly delighted with them.

DR. HALL'S BALSAM .- The proprietors do not claim that In Charlestown, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Chapman, Esq., Mrs. Martha Green, vidow of the late Thomas Green, of Boston, aged 77 years and 6 months. She had been a member of Henry State of the state this medicine is infallible, but refer to the certificates of dis

CARPETINGS .- The undersigned are now offering an excellent assortment of Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, compris-ing the choicest styles of the best manufacturers in the mar-kets. Also, Stair Carpets of all qualities in the various widths, together with a great variety of coverings for the same in Oil Cloth, Linen and Druggets. For sale to the trade, or at retail, at the lowest market prices. John H. Pray, Sons & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. 2t. Sept. 28.

WINTEN WINDS ARE COMING .- Whitmore's Patent Blind Fastener and Handle Combined.—A handsome article, solid and reliable, easily put on old or new blinds, cannot be onened from the outside; enables a lady to open and shut her blinds as conveniently as her doors, and without soiling or wounding her flagers. Wholesale and Retail, 15 Winter Street. For sale in Springfield, Mass., by HOMER, FOOTE & Co., and Worcester, by C. FOSTER & Co. G. D. WHITMORE.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, witbout be-ing exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Sin Block, Water Street, Boston. 1y. Apri

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, for Churches Schools and Families; adapted to Sacred and Secular Music, greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmoniums for all purposes. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupyin little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune and every one is warranted for five years. Prices, \$95, \$115 \$125, \$145, \$150, \$180, \$280, and upward. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address, with full particulars.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington St. 3mos. Aug. 24.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! - Batchelor's celebrated Hair eliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect echanges red, rusty or grey hair instantly to a plossy black, or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the kin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitalty, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WM. A. BATCH-ELOB, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY STREET,

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES.—A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any

uggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 109 Milk Str. LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice New Styles Dress Goods, BLACK SILKS, blk. Figured and Plain Silks, solid colors, Shawls and Capes. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover

The Markets.

Lambs, 10,385; Swine, 1325. Number of Western Cattle, 781 Eastern Cattle, 619; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 1089. Cattle left over from last week 236. PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$13.50 @ 14.00; first quality Hides-11 @ 12c per B. Tallow-11 @ 12je P B.

Sheep and Lambs - Sheep, 6 & Sic V b. Lambs from \$3.50

Prices are so exceedingly unsettled that we omit our usual motations this week, and give in lieu thereof the following

freely as formerly. There is no reason why it should have gone up as it did, except that parties who were interested in keeping up prices, induced butter makers. by false representations, to keep back their supplies. The result will be that as butter comes in more freely from other States, where there has been no scarcity of fall feed, the price will come down with a rush, and our own farmers will be sorry that they have not heeded our advice to put their products into the market when ready, at ruling rates.

**Coal-Dealers in thei, in common with others, have been obliged to succumb to the pressure, and have submitted to a decline of two dollars per ton.

**Cotton-The market is very unsettled, and prices have rapidly declined, with a prospect of keeping much below prevailing rates.

railing rates.

Flour—A considerable decline has taken place in flour. The weekse is about \$1.00 per barrel lower than last week.

Grain—The market for grain is dull, and prices are tending

downward.

Leather—Market dull. Prices have declined.

Leather—No change to notice in prices. There is considerable demand both for home use and for export.

Provisions—There is no change to notice in beef, pork, or lard, although the market presents less firmness. The supply on hand is not large, and therefore former prices are still There has been but little activity in the sugar mar-ne past week. The decline in gold has caused almost

for the past week. The decline in gold has caused atmost ispension of transactions, and sales to any amount cannot nade except of a considerable decline. Vool.—The transactions in wool have been quite limited, i prices are somewhat lower, induced by the decline in d and the stoppage of factories on account of the low stage water. An attempt will undoubtedly be made again to

Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years trom Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable at the Government may elect. The second service of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, deblity of the storage of the white Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys deblity of the storage of the kidneys deblity of

ons of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscrips must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty doleposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued rom date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN. IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rat of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent, 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three ears, this privilege of conversion is now worth about thre er cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the pre-mium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the presnt market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per anunm. Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to landers at those feared by the Congress of the country. to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United

States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this los \$40,000,000. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer o the United States, at Washington, the several Assistan Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all Nations ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they are REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE

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They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention Oct 5

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WANTED.—One Huncred Men at once, to act as my agents in selling Photograph Albums. Clergymen, School Teachers and others who can attend to this agency in addition to their other duties, and those who can devote all their time to it, will find this a very profitable business. Address

W. J. HOLLAND,
Oct 5

3t

Springfield, Mass, TO SPRAINS AND BRUISES Apply the Pain SINGING SCHOOLS ARE BEING OPENED, and The Book Universally Called for is "THE HARP

OF JUDAH," by L. O. Emerson, Price \$1.38.
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CURES SALT-RHEUM.
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The most delightfully cooling Ointment ever made.
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MRS. PAGE, inventor and teacher of an entirely new an unapproachably expeditious method for learners to become ansters of the use of the plane, or accomplished singers, at the pupils may desire, is now in Boston, at

A FAVORITE MEDICINE WITH ALL CLASS-ES, Davis' Pain Killer. eop2t Oct 5 THE MUSICAL PIONEER For October is the beginning of a new volume. It contains eight pages of lively musical criticism, news, poetry, and literature, and Eight Pages of Music, namely: Wrighton's exquisite ballad, "Her bright smile haunts me still;" The First Psalm, a nobe anthem, by Albert Weitge; A Sunday School Song and Chorus for Christmas, by W. U. Butcher; "Charity," L. M., dy T. J. Riggs.

In the last volume contained original contributions from W. B. Bradbury, I. J. Cook, T. E. Perkins, George Kingaley, H. K. Oliver, John Zundell, and other favorite composers. The next volume will excel all its predecessors.

THE PIONEER has always been an especial favorite in

next volume will excet all its predecessors.

THE PIONEER has always been an especial favorite in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its first successes under Mr. Woodbury, the well-known author of the "New Lute of Zion," and of most of the music in the "Hymn and Tune Book," have been followed up with more or less vigor by subsequent editors and contributors, among whom are numbered some of the most famous names in American Church music.

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the Skin and Kidneys. It is on this account that this medicine produces so much more speedy action in any now before the public. When PIMPLES, BLOTCHES OR FESTERING HUMORS uppear upon the Skin, or sores on the mucous membrane of the Palate, Téroat or Nose, it shows that the *Blood is impure*, and that the *Liver is Torpid*. If permitted to run on, it will

appear in some other part of the system-most generally in either in small knots under the Skin, or sores upon the Glands of the Neck, Arm-pits, Groins, Breast, Eyes, etc., till the whole system becomes so fall of this accumulated poisonoun humors, the life will become a burden, and finally the disease will prove fatal. Why not use

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP when these diseases first appear, which will carry out of the system all the humors and morbific matter through the secre-tions of the Skin, Kidneys, and bowels; also restore the Liv-A. L. SCOVILL & CO, Proprietors, Cincin

ders in Family Medicines generally in the United States

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a luxurint growth of new HARR all cases on BALD HEADS
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Advertisements.

DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND! The great and popular remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarse ness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Cures Gravel and all Kidney diseases. There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity

red by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be r ferred to. It is a reliable and speedy cure for the Gravel.

This medicinal preparation did not originate in an effort to get up an article to SELL. Undoubtedly very many of the popular nostrums of the day were started for that purpos and some have given their proprietors vast wealth. Not with the WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

with the WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

In the winter of 1854-5, Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., compounded a small quantity of medicine for a member of his family, who was afflicted with a disagree-bell relation of the throat. Knowing that the White Pine Bark was useful in cases of inflanmation, he made that the Barks of his article. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients, to modify its action as an astringent. Of course, it was AN EXPERIMENT. It would not injure—it might do good: The result was most surprising. A permanent cure was effected within a week, and there has been no return of the difficulty for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing. return of the difficuity for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing.

A second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had a bad cough, and had raised some blood, and she was cured of it. Two or three other individuals made a trial of it, and experienced a wonderful relief in throat difficulties. But with all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained of ever putting it on sale, till several months had clapsed.

ready been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, Indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

arcu organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes;

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as ever more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly." Rev. H. D. Hodge, of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a physician, says:

"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney diseases."

Says Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts
Heavy Artillery, at Fort Tillinghast:

"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow
was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew
him. I can fully substantiate this by men in this company
who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds
and coughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, where treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound."

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND will be manufactured in future at the New England Botanic Depot, GEO, W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor, 106 Hanover Street, Boston, where the subscriber will have the supervision of its preparation. Dr Swett will attend to the business department, to whom or

1yeop THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the rotoxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes t the root of Discase by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, Iron. This is the secret of the

wonderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS HUMORS, LOSS of CONSTITU-TIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, and all dis-A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY,

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM. which I was cured by the use of the PERUVIAN STRUP.

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I have been relieved of a CATARRHAL AFFECTION, consequent on Bronchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN STRUP.

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From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Provincetown, Mass. I have used the PERUVIAN SERUP in my practice for fifted nouths, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectation t is the bean ideal of a preparation of iron. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. Y. From Moswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. 1.

I do not heatfate to say that the PERUYIAN SYRUP has elaims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY.

From W. R. Chisholm, M.D., New Bedford, Mass.

From W. C. Chisholm, a.D., jew Benford, and tonic properties, and is of remarkable efficacy in all anomic conditions of the system, especially in chronic diseases characterized by debility or want of vitality.

Pamphlets containing the above, in full, with certificates of the system of the conditions of the condition ares and recommendation from the following clergymen, and any others, will be forwarded to any address, free.

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of such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It ha

rured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. FOR DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND CHRONIC DISEASES IT IS A SPECIFIC. For sale by S. W. FOWLE & CO., I. P. DINSMORE,
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Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing,
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For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.
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For further information in ypeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recepts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.
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WHEDON ON THE WILL. The Freedom of the Will as a Basis of Human Responsibility and a Divine Government, elucidated and maintained in its issue with the Necessitarian Theories of Hobbes, Edwards, the Princeton Essayists, and other leading advocates. By D. D. Whedon, D.D. 1 vol. 12mo., 438 pp. Frice \$1.25.

For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornbill, Boston. WANTED.—A HOME for a smart, healthy boy of 8 years—a bright, intelligent lad, one who could be of use in doing some of the duties in a house or on a farm. He will be clothed, and a small compensation can be paid toward his board. It is earnestly desired to place him in a how where he will be under the control of a kind, judicious man. Apply to A. BENNETT, 139 Essex Street, Salem, Mass. Sept 21

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For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.
For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.

For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently patented are the greatest novelties yet introduced in this indispensable article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirts are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE Skirt ever produced; and decidedly the most economical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.

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THE BELLE-MONTE CORSETS are superior in form and finish to the best French or German Goods.

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tial and elegant goods, at moderate prices.

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Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are eured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the Great Strengthening TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cares, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to youch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contra-dict this assertion, and will pay \$1000 to any one that will

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

erve the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of

the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fuliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc.. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of

Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the best

READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
Pembertou, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church,
Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a I have known Hoohand's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these litters known to the commended. they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this rience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclo

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Med icines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received

from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readly in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the im-pression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the romoval of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued de-bility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had flot felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regalning. I therefore thank God and my friend for di-recting me to the use of them.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptis

Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently rekinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia

clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my fam-ily, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full con-viction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. It some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia rom Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church. DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Personal experience ena-bles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by

you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and

general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodisa Epis copal Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters inmy family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, No. 726 N. Nin

om the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columb (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches, New Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, f my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the often recommended them to porsons enfeebled by that tor-menting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Paster of Roxborough Baptist preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of our German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many

of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jackson. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

From the Rev. E.D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chroni Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recomnend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering

rom Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church. Philadelphia, March 1, 1804. Gentlemen:—From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to

be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE. From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincenttown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Having used in my family a number of bot ties of your Hoofiand's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly benefical in the restoration of

From the Hon. Thos. B. Florence.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no

larly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the Hon. Jacob Broom.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862. Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsis of thirteen years standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tanic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly, yours,

JACOB BROOM, No. 1707 Spruce Street.

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JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. J. ckson & Co.,

PROPRIETORS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Uni-

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass., Agents of

Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofand's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerens duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend.

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. SIGHS FOR SUMMER.

In the leaves are zephyrs sighing, In the garden roses dying, On the landscape shadows flying; For the summer bids adieu, And it grieves us that she leaves us,

Now, at last, we learn to measure All the sweets of summer leisure,— Beauty, bird-song, bloom and pleasure, Cooling shade and crystal found Fanning breeze and laving seas, Field and forest, plain and mountain Smiles of brilliant summer hours.

Transient tears of summer showers, Sylvan bowers, summer flowers, Summer swallows soon departed. In September we remember, With the leaf-fall lonely hearted. Ah! has friendship with us wended, And with summer beauties blended,

And with summer season ended? Bright eyes faded with the rose ? -Summer when she comes again, Brings the rose, but brings not those !

> HUMBLE PETITION. TO JEFF DAVIS.

[" The Union is the one condition of peace-we ASK Only Union-nothing more;

All our rights we cast aside Come and govern, as before, We submit—this is our pride. We'll give up the Union men

Pray you treat them tenderly Your guerrillas always do. We will pay your public debt, We will render back your slaves;

All those States which once held slaves, All our Territories wide, Freely we will yield them all, Freely yield to Slavery's tid Is there aught else we can give? Yes-our manhood, take that too; We shall have no need of it

Only let us live with you In a Union as of yore; This we beg for, this we claim;
Only this—" WE ASK NO MORE."

For man the living temple is; The mercy-seat and cherubim,
And all the holy mysteries
He bears with him.

Mlinisterial.

For Zion's Herald. THE GOSPEL MINISTER [Concluded.]

Only a short time since, a brother stated in the Rivingston Street prayer meeting, New York city, that he felt a call to preach, and went and enlisted in the army to get rid of it. I admit that many preach in a manner that indicates no cross in preaching. But more courage is required to preach the gospel faithfully than to enter the field of battle. Thousands, have engaged in deadly personal combat for want of courage to bear a single false statement against their bear all insult, all wrong, and yet go to these and bless them, faithfully preaching the gospel still, though it lead to insult upon insult, and cursing upon cursing. "Should not the minister of Jesus be willing to suf-fer?" Yes; but do not our records show that he In fact, has not my time come? I ought to say, our ommon comforts of life. How often he has suffered tion that it has." inward crucifixion when he has seen his former school fellow, of less business capacity than himself, enjoying all the advantages of wealth, a pleasant home and broad acres, and the centre of social life, while he has

No cottage in the wilderness."

Though he covets not, he can but compare the un- 4th of January last, in the first Maine Heavy Artilleequal allotment of earthly good. I have often seen ry. He was soon ordered to join the regiment, and the glance of the eye and heard words from the min- was employed in the forts in and around Washingister as he has passed the pleasant situation of his ton until the 14th of May, when the regiment was neighbor, that has indicated heart-struggling and ordered to the front. He participated in all the batcrucifixion. While conversing with an intelligent tles and skirmishes in which that noble regiment was Christian gentleman a few weeks since on the ques- engaged, and passed unharmed until the 18th of tion of the enrolment of ministers, he remarked to me June. Those who have read the account of Grant's that but few of them were able-bodied. I ask what march from the Rapidan to Petersburg, know how does this indicate but sufferings, and that for the good many times that regiment was engaged; how heroiof man? "But was that statement correct?" Let cally and successfully they fought, and how terrius turn to the records and see: There are in the bly they were cut up, being reduced from 1,800 to East Maine Conference ninety-seven preachers. Of 400 men. On the 18th of June, in that terrible these twenty-four are on the superannuated list, and charge on the defenders of Petersburg, he was moras many more are dragging along under the weight of tally wounded; the ball just grazing the eyebrow, earnest, continued labor, numbers are from year to the minister to be willing to suffer?" Well may the devoted, careworn, crucified minister look forward to the hour when he shall lay his head with his Master in the grave, beyond the pitiless eye of his fellow for whom he toils and dies, with joy and hope of re-

to the minister himself, must turn on the nature of the call to and the work required. Is it a temporary call, or a secondary work? First, for an answer of this question I refer the reader to the manner of the call of Aaron, and the work required of him. See Exodus 28, 29; also, Numbers i, 47-54. Second. we will consider the call of the Christian minister, and his work. We will turn first to Heb. v. 4. Here we read, " No man taketh this honor upon himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." Now we turn to 1 Cor. xi. 16; "Though I preach the gospel I have nothing to glory of, for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." In these quotations we are able to discover the divine and urgent nature of the call. For the extent of the work we will inquire of Mark xvi. 15; " And he said unto them, go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Now, is a call to such a work a temporary call, and is a work so vast a secondary matter? For evidence to the contrary we con sult Luke ix. 59-62; " And he said unto another, follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father. Jesus said unto him, let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the kingdom of God. And another also said, Lord, I will follow thee, but let me first go bid them farewell which are at home at my father's house. And Jesus said unto him, No man having put his hand to the plough and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God." Now what shall be thought of these men who enter this work for a season, and then depart, engaging in a service the farthest remote possible from their calling, in view of its magnitude thus given, and the divine appointment thereunto, accompanied by a woe to such as falter therein? The battle between sin and holiness, Satan and Christ is raging, and what shall the standard beaver answer who deserts his post? Other men (and they are not and cannot be wanting, unless God has determined to destroy) can fight the battles of our country, but none can enter as leaders her unless he is divinely appointed, as was Aaron. What can those ministers answer who have led our country astray in this matter, and how must it fare with that people who take all for a common use, leaving no sacrifice on the divine altar?

But, though the displeasure of God is upon us, and we must suffer for a season, yet there is hope concerning the future, and brighter days will yet dawn. There are ministers who are on God's altar, and no power on earth can pluck them from it. I believe their number will never be less. Through these will God work to the salvation of the nation and redempHouth.

For Zion's Herald. CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

Among the many excellent qualities developed by the present war, none more prominent appears than Christian Patriotism. It has manifested itself in various forms. It has moved the heart of Christian benevolence; millions of treasure have been contributed for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. No nation can show a record so noble, so sublime in this respect, as our own. It is unequaled. unparalleled in the history of the world. This has not been the result of Christian benevolence, merely, but of that benevolence stirred and moved by true Christian patriotism.

This principle has also moved the hearts of the thousands of Christian men who have enlisted in the army for the defense of our country. No army has ever before numbered so many Christian patriots as the one now engaged in this terrible struggle against rebellion. Many of the very best young men of our land, young men of high intellectual and moral culture, have periled their all for the defense of those holy principles for which our nation is now contend-These noble young men have entered the army, not from ambition, not for the tinsel and fame of military glory, not for the large bounties paid for recruits for many of them have left more lucrative employments for the pay and rations of the common soldier but they go from motives of Christian patriotism And how many of them have found a soldier's grave There is not a battle-field since the war began tha has not been honored by the graves of these noble Christian soldiers. Among the many, there has been none more patriotic, more noble, more pure, lovely and every way worthy of remembrance, than one whose death I here record as an illustration of Chris

John C. Chandler, son of Calvin Chandler, was born in Winthrop, May 1, 1838. He was an intelligent, amiable and lovely boy. Nurtured in prayer and piety, it was not strange that at the age of 13 he gave his heart to God and became a Christian. Although converted at so early an age, yet he manifested the sobriety, correctness of deportment and maturity of Christian character of an adult Christian That same correct deportment and constant Christian character shone with a steady flame during his short but successful and useful life. Said a young man who worked in the shop with him many months, himself not a professed Christian, "I never saw in him a fault or an inconsistent act during all my acquaint ance with him." Possessed of more than ordinary intellect, with a nice, discriminating taste, and arden thirst for improvement, by reading and study, to store his mind with useful knowledge. He attended number of terms at the seminary at Kent's Hill.

Possessing a good trade, (a machinist,) surrounder by an interesting and loving circle of friends, with parents to whom he was ardently attached, and who to a considerable extent depended upon him for counsel and support in their declining years; with the modesty, delicacy and refinement of a woman, he was the last one we should expect would have chosen the life of a soldier. Indeed the excitement, society, strife and carnage of the camp and field were repug nant to every feeling of his heart and mind. Yet with true Christian patriotism, from a stern sense of duty, he enlisted as a common soldier in defense of his country. His own language will best express his views upon this subject. In a letter to his parents in which he first discloses to them his feelings upo this subject, he says: " And now dear father and mother I come to a subject which I fear will give you pain, and for this reason have delayed it so long Perhaps, because I have written or said nothing about character; but the minister of Jesus is required to it before, you may have thought I have had no thoughts of going into the army. I have ever been willing and anxious to go whenever I could consist ently with my other duties and relations. Has no does suffer? How often, without complaining, and time come to make our sacrifice and do our part in known only to a few, has be suffered for want of the this great struggle? I can hardly resist the convic-

In reply to a letter from them upon the subject, he says, "I have read your last letter carefully, and have endeavored to take into account my responsibilities and duties; and prayerfully and deliberately I can come to no other conclusion, than that it is my duty to go into the army." In obedience to this strict sense of duty, he enlisted as a private on the disease that forbids exposure. Through exposure and entering the inner corner of the left eye, and coming out just at the bottom of the left ear.

After ten days he was removed to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, where he died, mainly from hemorrhage, on the first day of July. His body was removed to the home of his childhood and buried, on the fifth day of July, in the cemetery at Winthrop, by the side of his sainted sister, who passed on a litwhile in the army, which shows that in all the hardships and sufferings through which he passed, he maintained the same patient, humble, devoted, triumphant faith that had characterized his whole Christian life. After arriving at the hospital he penciled a few lines to his parents, in which he says, Of course I have suffered considerably, and still do, but God is good and abundantly sustains me." Letters from the agent of the Christian Commission who was with him, and from the chaplain of the hospital, state that in all his sufferings, and as death approached, he was peaceful and triumphant; only regretting the pain that his death would cause his friends. Thus has fallen another Christian hero.

Among the thousands who have fallen, few, if any, were more intelligent, amiable and devoted to God and his country than was this young man. What a glorious exhibition of true Christian patriotism do such martyrs present. Must not that cause be of God, and must it not triumph, sustained by such sacrifices-baptized by such noble blo d? The death of our friend and brother has left a sad vacancy in the beloved family circle; and all who knew him mourn his early death, for " none him knew but to

"A whiter soul, a fairer mind,
A life with purer course and aim,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind,
We seldom look on earth to find; The love that lingers o'er his name, Is more than fame."

May God comfort his afflicted friends. Young men, let the Christian patriotism of this young man prompt you to duty in this struggle for our nation's existence. D. B. R.

A COLLOQUY FOR PIVE YOUNG LADIES.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERTS. oquizes as follows:] Is life a reality or a dream? The bright sun of morning wakes my senses, and I see a moving map; people going up and down; some doing this, others that; all is motion; even the cattle "upon a thousand hills," every bird on the wing, the finny tribes that glide over the bosom of the clear waters, or dive beneath its turbid waves, the waving grain and foliage, all add their voices in testimony of

and my eyes would fain turn aside from looking at the scene. Men and women taking by the hand innocent youth and guileless children, and making asked if he was afraid to die, he said, "No! I shall for them and themselves a pathway where poverty, go to meet my father." We shall miss him in our

misery and guilt stalk about, and grim spectres and despair sit brooding like a storm-king. But methinks I have been told of other worlds, far away; one of refrain, "We love to sing together." Tears will infinite beauty, whose inhabitants drink their fill of joys and dwell in light far surpassing terrestrial lights; that darkness never obscures the vision of pearly gates and golden streets; that the King immortal sits there upon his throne, and all delight to honor him. Tell me, ye maidens who wear the emblem of pu-

rity, is there such a world of bliss? [Four young ladies dressed in white approach the platform, and each address her as follows:

There is a world above, Where sorrow is nnknown: A long eternity of love, Formed for the good alone; And faith beholds the dying here, Translated to that glorious sphere SECOND VOICE.

There no shadow shall bewilder There life's vain parade is o'er, There the sleep of sin is broken, And the dreamer dreams no more There the bond is never severed; Partings, claspings, sob and moan, Midnight waking, twilight weeping, Heavy noontide, all are done.

THIRD VOICE. There is a region lovelier far Than sages tell or poets sing, Brighter than noonday glories are, And softer than the tints of spring The land of glory and repose; No cloud obscures the radiant scene, And not a tear of sorrow flows.

FOURTH VOICE. And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm, The mourner feels their breath of balm And soothed sorrow dries the tear. And sometimes list'ning ear may gain The echo of a distant strain, Of harps and voices' blended notes

Beyond the river. SOLILOQUIZER. Tell me, ye maidens fair, how may I gain that bles abode.

FIRST VOICE. Repent, return, and live; He who no penitent disdains, New heavens, new earth can give.

SECOND VOICE. O blest Repentance, in thy weeping eye Swim the beams of embryo ecstacy. And faith, and hope, and love, and joy prepare To still thy heart and wipe thy bitter tea

THIRD VOICE. To thy heart take faith, Soft beacon-light upon a stormy sea, A mantle for the pure in heart to pass

FOURTH VOICE. Mystic virtues slumber there. 'Tis the lamp within the soul Holding genii in control. Faith shall triumph o'er the grave, Love shall bless the life it gave. SOLTLOQUIZER.

Then let our faith be Living, and working actively, With hope and joy, that death may So let them sweetly close our eyes. The Christian's life to death may yield Hope stands; faith has the field. Springfield.

Children.

For Zion's Herald. THE MEMORY OF A LITTLE LIFE.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!" Said a beautiful young girl who with sweet Fanny Osgood could sing,

"I'm passing through the eternal gates,
Ere June's sweet roses blow,
Death's lovely angel leads me through, And it is sweet to go,"

While giving her last messages to a dear sister, fo loving friends, "Tell Rebecca it is beautiful to die. Many times, during the long summer days just past has this message, all redolent of Christian faith and love, come to my thoughts as a dying testimony, and O how it cheers and comforts my heart as I say, over and over again, "It is beautiful to die." No wonder that the sainted Mrs. Browning exclaimed, as he eyes opened wide upon the heavenly vista, " Beautiful, O beautiful!" Or that the devoted mother of John Wesley said to her weeping children, "When I am dead, sing a song of praise." To the Christian there is no death.

"What seems so is transition, And this life of mortal breath Is but a suburb of the life Elysian, Whose portal we call death.

Through this portal, from our quiet little village, dear Sabbath School scholar has just passed. The golden gates were thrown wide open to let the little traveler in, and those who saw his smile when told that he must die, will never forget its ineffable sweetness. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." How fraught with meaning is the precious word, Heaven One has well said, "The three sweetest words in our language are Mother, Home, and Heaven." A little boy was asked where his home was. Pointing to his mother, he replied, "It is where she lives!" So tle more than a year previously. He kept a journal when the child of God is questioned of his heavenly home, he triumphantly points upward, answering, "It is where God dwells!" Our dear little Willie calling his brother to him a few moments before he died, said Henry, meet me in my new home."

O the joys that are there, mortal eye hath not seen;
O the songs they sing there, with Hosannas between!
O the thrice blessed song of the Lamb and of Moses;
O brightness on brightness! The pearl gate uncloses!
O white wings of angels! O fields white with roses;
O white tents of peace, where the rapt soul reposes;
O the waters so still, and the pastures so green!"

How lonely this world would be without the merry roices of children! Their innocent prattle and love ing natures make sunshine in the heart. Said great and good man, "I love God and little chilren;" and the loving, sympathetic Jesus took them in his arms and blessed them, saying, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." How we miss their gentle voices when hushed in death!

We missed little Willie in our Sabbath School ye terday. Only the Sabbath previous he was in his class As our pastor remarked at his funeral, "he seemed possessed of sanctified energy." He had promised to each of the school who should recite to their teachers twenty-five verses of scripture a present, and although suffering from his throat, Willie accomplished the task, and was seen to rest three times on his way to the church, a distance of a mile, and then was too hoarse to repeat them. The day on which he was to receive the reward of his industry his little form was laid in our village cemetery; but who can tell the good resulting from the commital of these verses Our pastor will pleasantly associate this kind offer

He chose that interesting account of the raising of Lazarus, in the eleventh chapter of John, and was heard repeating in a whisper, almost incoherently, the words of Jesus, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet

What an encouragement to labor in the Sabbat School! Little hearts all around us are waiting for the bread of life. The sweet story of old has lost none of its interest. By the wayside, in the home circle, along the highways, let us scatter the gems of

"Scatter diligently in susceptible minds
The germs of the good and the beautiful;
They will develop there to fruit,
Bud, bloom, and bear the golden fruit of Paradise."

Willie is now with the angels-gone to join his

fall, and we will not repress them; for, as Willie learned in his Scripture lesson, "Jesus wept."

"We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of souls shall have no blight,
Our leve no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of life shall be
The little boy that died."

"O do!" said Lucy, "I am so frightened when it

Lucy nestled closer in her sister's lap, and Rosa b

H. R. B. Sept. 5, 1864. AFRAID OF THUNDER. "Shall I tell you what I heard Uncle Gillette saying to one of the little girls at school who was afraid of thunder?"

gan:

"There was once a mighty king who was so terrible in war that all his enemies were afraid of him; the very sound of his name made them tremble. His arm was so strong that the horse and his rider would sink under one blow of his battle-axe; and when he sink under one blow of his battle-axe; and when he struck with his sharp sword his enemies fell dead at his feet. This mighty king had a little fair-haired daughter, who watched him as he prepared for battle. She saw him put on his helmet, and laughed as the plumes nodded above his brow. She saw the stately battle-axe brought out; she saw him take his keen sword in his hand; he tried its edge, and then waved it about his head. She laughed as it sparkled in the sunlight; and even while it was upheld, she ran towards her father to take a parting kiss. Why was not that little child afraid of the mighty king with the fierce weafpons? Because he was her father; she knew that he loved her—loved her as his own life. She knew that those dangerous weapons would never be knew that those dangerous weapons would never be raised against her, unless to save her from worse per-il. Do you understand what Uncle Gillette meant by

this story?"
"Not exactly," said little Lucy. "Won't you tell "He meant," said Rosa, "that God is like that mighty king; sickness, lightning, danger, death, are all his weapons; but we need not fear them if we are truly his children. When the sharp lightning flashes truly his children. When the sharp lightning flashe in the sky, we can look calmly at its beauty, for it i in our Father's hand; sickness may be around us but our Father can keep us safe. Death may come but it will only be to send us to our Father's arms."—

Biographical.

CHARLES WESLEY GOLDTHWAIT departed this life in the full triumph of faith, at Boston, Aug. 10th, 1864 aged 28 years. Converted at the early age of 12 years, he lived a life of noble Christian integrity, and unbound dinfluence and usefulness, leaving behind him a name second to none other, one upon which the breath of criticism or represent near world. second to none other, one upon which the breath of criticism or reproach never rested, one that all may well strive to emulate, and which the gray-haired veteran of the cross may not excel. Brought up within the fold of the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church, he grew to be its most beautiful pillar of strength. Gifted beyond his fellows as a public speaker, and blest with an unusually mature and well balanced mind, he faithfully employed the talents God had so bountifully given him, in his service. For several years a most accomplished and successful class leader, the superintendent of the Sabbath School, the founder of the flourishing Literary Society connected with the church, the counselor of young and old, the leading spirit in all assemblies of the society; whose earnest sympathy and warm, genial friendship made him the loved and cherished friend of all. He on whom so many hopes were hung, in the midgt of his assefulness, in the morning who long ago had overcome the world. He has gone to enjoy the treasures that years of usefulness had laid up for him in the kingdom of heaven. Bright is the crown, decked with many stars, that glistens upon his brow, and sweet the song, begun below, which, with voice tuned to the melody of heaven, he sings, as with master hand he strikes his golden harp; and sweeter yet the greeting of husband, wife and child—a family now complete in heaven. May his mantle fall on us, and his noble life stimulate us to greater deeds than now, in the path of usefulness and duty.

WM. R. Bowen.

JOANNA HARTFORD, wife of Brig.-General Benjamin Hartford, died in Lovell, Me., Aug. 30, of typhoid fever, aged 55. Sister Hartford had long been a worthy mem-ber of our church. She lived and died a Christian C. A.

TIMOTHY BUTTERS died in North Fryeburg, Me., Sept. 13, of diarrhose, in the 75th year of his age. For thirty-five years he had been a professed Christian and member of our church, and for some years class leader. His object seemed to have been to live religion himself, and help others on to God. Death found him ready and submissive to the will of God.

C. A.

WILSON A. COBB. eldest son of Josiah P. and Cord dia Cobb, died in Lovell, Me., Sept. 17, of diphtheria aged 13 years. Wilson was one of our best Sabbat School scholars, and he left a message to the Sabbat School to meet him in heaven, and gave a satisfactory or

EDWARD TASKER, son of J. C. Tasker, Esq., died in Manchester, N. H., May 17, aged 19 years. He fortunately attended to the interests of his soul a few weeks before disease seized him. For three months he endured great suffering with unusual Christian fortitude. He was a young man of more than ordinary talent, and had life her pared might have been of great service to the church en spared, might have been of great service to the church

MARY B. GEORGE, wife of Amos George, died in Haverhill, Mass., May 2, aged 43 years. She experienced religion at the age of 21, under the labors of the Rev. Geo. F. Wells, at West Plymouth, N. H., where she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the last ten years she has been an acceptable member of the church in this place. Throughout a painful and protracted illness she was greatly sustained by the consolations of the gospel of Christ. Her husband and children in their affliction are comforted with the thought that the wife and mother whom they loved is in heaven. For she died in the Lord. Haverhill, Mass. R. W. Humphriss.

Mrs. Susan Jane Chase, wife of Zenas Chase, departed this life in Hiram, Me., April 23, 1864. Sister

MRS. SUSAN JANE CHASE, wife of Zenas Chase, departed this life in Hiram, Me., April 23, 1864. Sister Chase embraced religion some years since, and was one of the few who never shrank from duty or faltered in the path of piety. She married a young man about two years ago whose sense of duty and honor called him into his country's service soon after, where he was still fighting for the time-honored flag, when he received the sad intelligence that his youthful and lovely bride, wasted by unlooked for disease, had passed to her home beyond the tide. Greatly esteemed and loved in life, and deeply lamented in death, our worthy sister has gone to her reward. May God bless her dear husband and aged parent under this heavy blow.

K. Atkinson.

BRO. ANSON P. KEENE died in Iowa, June 23, 1864 Bro. Anson P. Keene died in lowa, June 23, 1864.

He was formerly of Coventry, Conn., where he was converted about sixteen years ago, and was received on trial in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a letter from his widow requesting me to have his death announced in one of the eastern papers, she says among many other interesting things concerning him, "He made a great many remarks during his illness that now come to me with a consoling power."

L. D. BENTLEY.

JOSIAH EDSON died at his late residence in Stafford,

ORSON M. PRESBREY died of typhoid fever, in hospi brey came to this place a few yesrs since, and by his manly deportment secured at once the esteem of community.

Soon after, he gave his heart to the Lord, and united with
the Methodist Episcopal Church. His Christian life was
one of consistency. Last Fall, prompted by a sense of duty, he enlisted in the First Mass. Heavy Artillery, and
served his country with fidelity. His last sickness was
protracted, but endured with Christian resignation. Expressions of faith in Christ, and divine support, given a
brother who ministered at his dying bed, together with a
Christian life, give assurance to surviving friends that he
rests in the heavenly home.

J. T. Benton.

Stafford Surings. Sept. 21.

Advertisements.

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South and West.

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JOHN O. PRESBRET, AGENY,

Boston, April 20.

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and of teaching them, while pupils at school, the greatly neglected art of reading well.

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Conn.

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From G. F. PHELPS, Principal of Eaton School, New Have

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SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN TH
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Its effect is very rapid—in most cases instantaneous.
It reaches the nerves and muscles, as it is believed no other
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Advertisements.

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June 1

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It will perfectly prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole a beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

It will Remove all Dandrug, keep the Scaip Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.

It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD

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Sept 14

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Sept 14

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Sept 28

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Kent's East India Coffee
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Feb 12

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EDWIN RAY, General Agent
May 30

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